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House Group O. K.'s Levy; Gestapo Raid in Berlin; No Parking at Race Track

The World's Day—March 8, 1943

Washington: House Group O. K.'s 20 P. C. Levy

A 20 per cent withholding levy against the taxable portion of pay envelopes and salary checks was part of a pay-as-you-go income tax program tentatively approved by the House Ways and Means Committee [Financial Page.]

The Supreme Court declared unconstitutional ordinances passed by Dallas, Texas, and Paris, Texas, regulating the distribution of literature. Decisions in both cases—dealing with the distribution of literature by members of "Jehovah's Witnesses"—were unanimous but with Justice Rutledge not participating.

The Republican Party should nominate an internationally minded candidate for the presidency, "not only for the good of the party, but, more important, for the good of the country," Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota said. "I am not a candidate myself," the Governor added in an interview.

A C. I. O. leader told the House Naval Affairs Committee that work-or-fight legislation will not end absenteeism in war industry—"a far more fundamental approach is necessary."

A Senate Judiciary subcommittee voted two to one in favor of confirming former Gov. James V. Allred of Texas to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, Chairman Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico reported.

Legislation to permit merger of the Western Union Telegraph Company and Postal Telegraph, contingent upon approval of a consolidation plan of the Federal Communications Commission was signed by President Roosevelt.

The Agriculture Department has agreed to remove restrictions on bakers' slicing of bread for home use, it was learned authoritatively. The action was taken after the paper and wax situation improved, it was said.

"The Militant," a weekly publication, has been barred from second-class mail on the ground that it published seditious statements since Pearl Harbor, announced Postmaster General Walker. The weekly is published at New York, and edited by George Breitman.

The War Production Board halted all manufacture of new domestic electric ranges.

In Europe: Gestapo Suppressing Rightist Activity

Adolf Hitler's Secret Police are reported to have arrested 34 persons on Feb. 25 at the Charlottenburg Military Academy, in Berlin, in one of a series of raids designed to suppress any rightist or monarchist activity among those in disagreement with Hitler's conduct of the war. A diplomatic source says there is fear the Gestapo is preparing for another purge, similar to that of June, 1934.

Soviet women heard greetings from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, and Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, head of the Waacs, in commemoration of Women's Day in Soviet Russia.

"Executions, inhuman treatment, hunger, and epidemics" are causing the extermination of 250 Poles daily at a "murder camp" at Oswiecim, Poland, according to officials of the Polish Government-in-exile.

Yugoslav Government-in-exile announced in London that Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch would retain posts of War Minister and field commander of Chetnik guerrillas. [Page 8.].

First issue of "Free Poland," published in Moscow, declared that "the future Poland can be strong, free and independent only if a good neighbor relationship exists with the Soviet Union."

Axis war criminals will not escape punishment by fleeing to neutral countries because Germany will not be big enough to hold them and international law will not grant them extradition, Premier Hubert Pierlot of the Belgian Government-in-Exile, told his people.

New England: No Parking at Suffolk Downs Track

Suffolk Downs' vast parking space, capable of accommodating 15,000 automobiles, will be closed to the public throughout the 1943 racing season by agreement between Lawrence J. Bresnahan, Massachusetts State OPA director, and Charles F. Adams, track president, announced today in a joint statement.

A. F. of L. jurisdictional strike at Boston Market Terminal Company threatens to cause shortage of fresh fruits and vegetables in parts of New England. [Page 2.]

"The Netherlands' resistance to the Axis is growing," declared Maj. W. T. Carp, commander of the Dutch training center in Canada, who was in Boston today to help arrange an exhibit on Holland in the war. [Page 2.]

Average weekly earnings of Massachusetts workers hit $40 for the first time in history, a jump of $14.59 in two years. [Page 2.]

Radiators in the City Hall were filled with steam furnished by the Boston Edison Company today on the heels of the first prolonged cold spell in March. The steam was piped in from School Street and its use in the original five-story edifice as well as the 11-story annex is expected to save 600,000 gallons of fuel oil a year.

National: Workers Want Army-Navy to Take Over

Aircraft workers at San Diego in a mass meeting asked President Roosevelt to order the Army and Navy to "take over" the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation plant. The meeting was called in protest against low wage increases granted by a War Labor Board ruling.

Japanese have been using West Coast labor unrest in aircraft factories as a propaganda weapon against the United Nations, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd told Boeing workers at Seattle.

Representatives of the five operating brotherhoods sent a formal request to the National Railway Labor Panel for an emergency board hearing on their demands for a 30 per cent wage increase. They suggested sessions begin in Chicago about April 1.

Africa: Vichy Decrees Void in French Africa

Gen. Henri Giraud announced that decrees signed in Vichy had no effect in French Africa. His statement aroused fresh hope of an early solution of racial and political problems in North Africa. [Page 7.]

Far East: Tojo Says '43 Must Decide War Issue

Premier Hideki Tojo, in a radio speech beamed to the United States, told the Japanese Diet that "1943 is the year in which the issue of the world war must be decided."

United States Ambassador Clarence E. Gauss will leave Chungking in a few days for "consultation" in Washington.

The Japanese Diet has under study a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor to all men under 25 except those who "already know the taste of intoxicating liquors," the Office of War Information reports.

India: Moslems Re-elect Mohammed Ali Jinnah

Mohammed Ali Jinnah was re-elected President of the Moslem League by acclamation at a meeting of the League Council in New Delhi.

Devadas Gandhi, youngest son of Mohandas K. Gandhi, said in Bombay that his father was nearing recovery from the effects of his 21-day fast.

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Weather Predictions

Continued cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 7:11 p. m.; ends Tuesday at 6:39 a. m.
Dimout begins Tuesday at 7:13 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 6:38 a. m.

Mme. Chiang Tours Campus At Wellesley

Visits various points associated with her college days in the company of President McAfee.

After an ovation such as few visitors to Boston have ever known, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Generalissimo of China, spent a week end at Wellesley College attending receptions, reunions, and giving a radio address on women and their opportunities.

This morning she went into the chapel and toured on foot the various buildings on the campus. Dressed in navy blue slacks and turban and a beaver coat, the slender First Lady of China visited a Chinese exhibit at the Library and, noticing a blank space, said, "we'll have to do something about that." Girls in cap and gown gave her the Wellesley cheer and Madame Chiang remarked: "It seems undignified for me to be in slacks and you in cap and gown."

With her secret service escort hurrying to keep up with her, the former Mayling Soong walked with President Mildred H. McAfee to Founders' and Green Halls, and at the latter inspected the Ming elephant presented in her honor last year by President Emeritius Caroline Hazard.

Boston's Greeting

It was Boston's warm and generous welcome despite Saturday's blizzard, that caused her to decide to postpone her departure sufficiently to permit a public reception in her honor at 7:30 tonight in Symphony Hall. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will be her hosts, and the Governors of the other New England States will also greet her.

Madame Chiang will be escorted to the platform by a group of Chinese student aviators in the U. S. Army, and on the stage will be the commanding officers of the branches of the armed forces in the First Service Command, together with members of her own official suite. A detail of 50 uniformed men selected from each of the four arms of the service will form a background on the stage, and the Coast Guard will furnish a band, a color guard, and a drill team.

Mayor Tobin will present Madame Chiang with honorary citizenship in the city of Boston.

Received Funds

Since her arrival in Boston, Madame Chiang has been the recipient of checks for various purposes in aid of China. At the South Station left her car, Allan Forbes, chairman of the United China Relief, presented her with three checks totaling $11,500, one for general war relief work, one for her war orphans, and one for a mobile X-ray unit. At the convocation which she addressed yesterday, she was given another check by Ann Campbell on behalf of the Wellesley Service Fund.

Other articles on Mme. Chiang Kai-shek: First Page, Second Section.

Allied Artillery Drives Back Rommel As Axis Repeats El Alamein Mistake; Men 38-45 Lose Special Draft Status

Administration moves to get older group into farming by offering new deferment.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8—The Administration has seized the manpower ball from Congress and advanced it in three plays designed to establish public confidence in its manpower program and simultaneously to give assurance that farms of the United States will receive sufficient labor while mobilization of a "big" army goes on apace.

1. Seeking to persuade men over 38 to get into farming, the War Manpower Commission ordered Selective Service classification 4-H, composed of men 38 to 45 years of age, inclusive, wiped out, and men in that group reclassified into other existing classes. Any man over 38 who farms now or takes up farming by May 1 will be reclassified promptly into the farm deferment classes—2-C if single, 3-C if married, the WMC promised.

2. Under a joint WMC-Department of Agriculture program timed to head off Congressional moves to defer all farm laborers, Selective Service boards were ordered to stop drafting essential farm workers even if that should mean that calls for military manpower were left unfilled.

Special Advisory Group

3. A special committee of top-rung Presidential advisers, consisting of Bernard M. Baruch, James F. Byrnes, Admiral William D. Leahy, Harry Hopkins and Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, has been holding secret hearings at the White House for the past week. Its recommendations, the foremost of which will concern the much-argued topic of how large an army the United States can afford to draft, will be presented to President Roosevelt within a few days.

The committee survey is expected to condition Administration policy on such controversial subjects as the size of the armed forces, the proposal of a compulsory service act affecting men and women, and the question whether Paul V. McNutt should be continued as chairman of the War Manpower Commission.

In no sense a "war cabinet," the committee is functioning similarly to the earlier "rubber fact-finding committee" which, headed by Mr. Baruch, made an extensive survey of the national rubber crisis. Its report was accepted as authoritative and disinterested and public confidence in the Administration's measures for rubber conservation was thereby established.

The present committee's recommendations with respect to man-

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

By a Staff Artist

British Launch Counterattack

White arrow indicates point where the British Eighth Army was advancing in a counterattack against Field Marshal Rommel's forces (black arrow), which had attacked above Medenine. Broken line indicates approximately the battlefront, which is more definitely held in the north than in the south.

Wallace: Peace Depends On Democracy-Soviet Tie

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DELAWARE, Ohio, March 8—The world's future will depend upon the extent to which democracy and Soviet Marxianism can live together in peace, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace declared here today.

Addressing the Conference on Christian Bases of World Order, Mr. Wallace declared his belief that democracy was the true expression of Christianity, but warned that "if it is not to let Christianity down, democracy must be tremendously more efficient than it has been in the service of the common man."

"If we want peace, we must treat other nations in the spirit of democratic Christianity," he said, stressing that this meant extending a helping hand to China and India and no double-crossing of Russia, while simultaneously being "firm and just" with Germany in a program which would include the decontamination of German youth education.

Close Tie With Russia

If the Western democracies furnish full employment and expanding production at home, they need have no fear of communistic propaganda from within, Mr. Wallace held, but without a close understanding with Russia, he foresaw a grave possibility that the Soviet Union and Germany would eventually make common cause in Europe.

The Vice-President spoke at Ohio Wesleyan University, addressing the conference held under the auspices of the Board of Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Wallace's text follows:

"There are three great philosophies in the world today. The first, based on the supremacy of might over right, says that war between nations is inevitable until such time as a single master race dominates the entire world and everyone is assigned his daily task by an arrogant, self-appointed führer. The second—the Marxian philosophy—says that class warfare is inevitable until such time as the proletariat comes out on top, everywhere in the world, and can start building a society without classes. The third—which we in this country know as the democratic Christian philosophy—denies that man was made for war, whether it be war between nations or war between classes, and asserts boldly that ultimate peace is inevitable, that all men are brothers, and that God is their Father.

Good-Neighbor Doctrine

"This democratic philosophy pervades not only the hearts and minds of those who live by the Christian religion, both Protestant and Catholic, but of those who draw their inspiration from Mohammedanism, Judaism, Hinduism, Confucianism, and other faiths. When we look beneath the outer forms, we find that all these faiths, in one way or another, preach the doctrine of the dignity of each individual human soul, the doctrine that God intended man to be a good neighbor to his fellow man, and the doctrine of the essential unity of the entire world.

"Those who think most about individualism preach freedom. Those who think most about unity, whether it be the unity of a nation or of the entire world, preach the sacred obligation of duty. There is a seeming conflict between freedom and duty, and it takes the spirit of democracy to resolve it. Only through religion and education can the freedom-loving individual realize that his greatest private pleasure comes from serving the highest unity, the general welfare of all. This truth, the essence of democracy, must capture the hearts of men over the entire world if human civilization is not to be torn to pieces in a series of wars and revolutions far more terrible than anything that has yet been endured. Democracy is the hope of civilization.

"To understand the significance of these three philosophies dominant in the world today, let us look at each one in turn. During the last 80 years, the outstanding exponent of the sacredness and inevitability of war has been Prussia. By nature, the common people of Prussia are simple and hard-working, and make excellent citizens except where they have become infected by the Prussian doctrine that might makes right. The Prussian philosophy causes its adherents to practice many of the highest virtues, but these virtues are all ultimately placed at the disposal of supreme evil. Hitler, seizing the Prussian militaristic tradition as a powerful instrument in his hands and putting it to use with his own religious frenzy, has become the antichrist of this generation—perhaps the most complete antichrist who ever has lived. It is not enough to bring about the downfall of Hitler. We must understand the origin and growth of the Prussian spirit and

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Axis' defensive power weakened by loss of much-needed armor in battle for Tunisia.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States forces in North Africa

ALGIERS, Algeria, March 8—The results of the first two days' fighting east of the Mareth Line in southern Tunisia suggest that General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel may be repeating the costly mistake of last summer when he launched his heavy tank attack against the British lines at El Alamein and succeeded merely in greatly weakening the defensive power of his Afrika Korps.

Now as then the practical result of the Axis attack has been a heavy loss of much-needed armor with, so far as can be seen to date, little if any compensation.

Today, as last summer, Marshal Rommel apparently was willing to pay a considerable price if able to disrupt Allied plans for attack. At El Alamein, however, he only succeeded in facilitating the British task, and reports from the southern Tunisian front lead an observer here to believe that the same thing is possibly happening today.

In both cases the British were ready to meet the attack. Marshal Rommel is thus robbed not only of the element of surprise but also found himself running into specially prepared gun positions.

Heavy Losses Reported

This is written with no complete reports of Axis losses other than 21 tanks lost in the opening phase of the engagement. This loss, apparently dealt entirely by Allied artillery, was inflicted without loss to the British Eighth Army.

It is believed here that Axis losses have been extremely heavy in view of the fact that the bitter enemy attack was stopped cold. It is significant that Allied headquarters used the word "decisive" in referring to the enemy repulse.

The fact that Headquarters also permits itself to say in this early phase of the battle that the enemy has suffered heavy casualties in both men and tanks is another encouraging sign.

It will be recalled that in the El Alamein attack the Allies were able to break the Rommel tank assault with heavy losses for the enemy merely through the use of carefully emplaced artillery without jeopardizing their own tanks. The same thing seems to be happening here since Allied losses are characterized as "negligible."

Strategy of Delay

The Rommel attack is apparently dictated by the general pattern of Axis strategy which apparently aims, not at successfully holding Tunisia, but at making an Allied victory as costly as possible and at deferring the day of final withdrawal from North Africa.

If the present battle continues to follow the course set in the first 24 hours it is not too much to say that Marshal Rommel will have failed utterly to achieve his objective. Instead of disrupting Allied plans and weakening their potential offensive strength the German leader may find he has actually hastened the day of the final Axis defeat.

In assessing the importance of German tank losses the results of

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

Vyazma threatened by advancing Russians—Allied bombers hit Japanese bases.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Marshal Rommel's forces are in retreat before superior Allied artillery after a determined attempt, beginning March 6, to break through General Montgomery's line.

The attack came two and a half weeks after Marshal Rommel had made a similar surprise push against a weakly held sector of General Eisenhower's line at Faid Pass, 220 miles north of the present Mareth Line attack. The first attack was clearly to dislocate Allied plans before General Montgomery with his 1,600-mile supply lines was ready for advance. The second was intended to disorganize the Eighth Army on the eve of advance.

The attack toward Medenine, below the Mareth Line, came at 4:30 a. m., March 6. A second came two hours after. Four more came in the afternoon. But General Montgomery and his men were ready with their 25-pounder artillery and their six-pounder antitank guns. The first attacks cost Marshal Rommel 30 tanks and today the Nazi forces are retreating to the north and northwest of Medenine.

While these events were in progress in the south, Allied bombers came upon an Axis convoy between Sicily and Tunis. Mitchells and Fortresses, escorted by Lightnings, avoiding the balloon barage sent up by some of the vessels, sank two merchantmen, left another sinking, set five afire. At least 15 Axis planes escorting the convoy were downed.

During the day United States bombers continued the ceaseless bombing of Axis-held territory by raiding the industrial center of Rouen and the Nazi base of Rennes in Brittany.

Meanwhile, the Russians have refuted the general impression that their advance is reaching its limit. This is partly due to the fact that good Russian generalship has prevented the Germans from withdrawing and at the same time straightening and shortening their line as they intended. Russian pressure has forced the Germans to leave deep salients, which become in time untenable.

The capture of Gzhatsk, 35 miles east of Vyazma, endangers not only Vyazma, an important strategic railroad point, but also a number of troops in a salient left some 80 miles west of Moscow.

In another salient 200 miles farther south is Orel which gradually is being inclosed by Russians pushing against either flank. The latest Russian move around Gzhatsk is turning Germans out of defense lines they have held for more than half a year and large quantities of supplies were announced to have been captured.

While no major engagement was reported from the Pacific, large-scale bombings were announced at a number of Japanese bases. New Georgia, New Guinea, the Solomons and other points were subjected to punishing attacks.

North Africa:

Rommel Onslaught Halted by British

General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's initial attacks at the British Eighth Army have failed. His tanks and infantrymen are in retreat toward Mareth Line position north and northwest of Medenine, a competent military source said.

Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery's men, after stopping two German attacks on the morning of March 6, disrupted four more thrusts in the course of the afternoon and forced Marshal Rommel to withdraw again into the hills, it was announced.

Battered by ground fire and harassed by aerial bombardments,

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Japan Strengthens Zero; Guadalcanal Attack Planned?

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the American naval forces in the Southern Pacific

ABOARD A WARSHIP IN THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC, March 8—The appearance of a new, more heavily armored, and more powerful Japanese Zero plane has added support to the theory that the Japanese are planning an air campaign against the Solomons. The fact that United States fliers have sustained increased losses this month appears to bear out this assumption.

There is believed to be a strong possibility that the Japanese Navy which did not appear in force at the recent convoy battle, is merely sitting tight, permitting Japanese aircraft to undertake the attack. Certainly the Japanese Navy has shown great reluctance to accept the challenge of the patrolling United States squadrons. Apparently it is being reserved for some other purpose.

The situation apparently has swung round with the Americans on the offensive and the Japanese on the defensive, instead of vice versa. United States naval detachments, primarily intended as support for land offensives, have won a sort of limited naval supremacy, which may well develop into the beginning of a new phase of the war in the Pacific.

Just prior to the announcement of the collapse of Japanese organized resistance on Guadalcanal, reports of large concentrations of Japanese warships moving presumably from Truk and Rabaul and Buin brought us on the alert for a Japanese move which, it was felt, might take the form of an all-out last attempt to retake Guadalcanal—or else a strong thrust in some new direction. The expected engagement, however, did not materialize and the Japanese fleet units apparently were content to cover from a distance the evacuation of the few badly mauled troops that might be able to fight again.

Cruiser Chicago Sunk

In skirmishes attending this maneuver, Japanese planes managed to sink the United States heavy cruiser Chicago. The Chicago was attacked at night. Half of the 15 planes engaged in the attack were downed by American airmen and antiaircraft fire. However, the Chicago sustained a pair of torpedo hits and, after being taken in tow, sank next morning when it sustained four more hits in a fresh Japanese attack.

This was only an isolated skirmish and had little relation to

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Back to School Again

By a Staff Photographer

Mme. Chiang Tours Campus Like Schoolgirl

Bright skies overhead, and a fresh crispness to the morning air brought forth the jaunty little figure of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek in slacks and turban for a tour of the Wellesley College grounds, accompanied by Lieut. Commander Mildred H. McAfee, President of the College and now Commander of the WAVES.

First $40 Weekly Wages Average Hit in Bay State

Average weekly earnings of workers employed in manufacturing in Massachusetts have for the first time in history hit the $40 mark. The new record is $40.17. Two years ago the weekly pay stood at $25.58.

The average boost in income of $14.59 a week during the past two years amounts to an advance of 57 per cent. Many employees of course got much more, many less. This is the over-all figure which takes in every type of wage earner, from beginner up.

Meantime the cost of living rose 18.2 per cent.

These reports are drawn from the State Department of Labor and Industries. Its Division of Labor Statistics gives the pay roll data in its current monthly survey. Its inquiry covered 537,508 workers in 2,097 representative establishments, probably 75 or 80 per cent of all the wage earners in manufacturing.

The cost of living advance from January, 1941, to January, 1943, was supplied by the Division of the Necessaries of Life.

The increase in earnings during 1942, the Division of Statistics notes, amounted to $7.65 or 23.5 per cent. At the beginning of 1942 average income registered $32.52.

These figures have some bearing, though not directly, on the "Little Steel" formula by which the National War Labor Board is trying to check inflation through wage advances. Last year the Board ruled that a raise in rates of pay of 15 per cent between Jan. 1. 1941, and May, 1942, was justified, in order to offset the advance in the cost of living.

Since then the Board has roughly sought to follow this formula, although with many exceptions, and lately organized labor has grown restive at the barrier to wage increases. However, the "Little Steel" formula is not based on average weekly earnings, such as those just reported for Massachusetts, but on basic rates of pay. The two are not closely comparable, because a great share of the increase in earnings is due not so much to an increase in basic rates of pay as to much overtime at time and a half.

January saw shipbuilding mount into second place among the major war industries of Massachusetts. Previously, woolen and worsted goods held this position and shipbuilding ranked third. First position continues to be held by electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies including radio apparatus.

Sixty-four per cent of all employees covered in the survey were listed as engaged on war production. The war workers numbered 344,618. They increased 2.9 per cent over the previous month of December.

Among the cities Boston also for the first time achieved an average weekly industrial income of $40. The Boston average is given as $40.19.

The highest city recorded is Beverly with $54.32. Then come Lynn $48.05, Springfield $47.47, Worcester $47.38, Chicopee $47.16, Norwood $43.27, Pittsfield $41.51, Peabody $41.44 and Holyoke $40.86. These are the cities which bettered the state average. However, the top city of all, Quincy, is omitted.

Last summer Quincy's weekly average reached $66, and since then has not been mentioned, because the Fore River Shipyard so dominates industry there that it would be too readily identified by further data.

Although industry in 11 cities thus averaged more than $40 a week, five others averaged less than $30. This group at the bottom of the list was composed of North Adams with $28.19, Fall River $28.34, Leominster $28.59, Lowell $29.10, and Malden $29.36.

Spring Flower Show Pre-View

By a Staff Photographer

This Old House Is Part of a Major Exhibit at the Coming Show

Of a mellow dull red, with the original moss-etched roof and ancient window lights, the old house, brought from Farmington, Conn., by Sherman Eddy of Hartford, bears the date 1715. Set up complete with bucket well, flagged dooryard, genuine arched woodshed, white lilacs and a vegetable garden, it will fill one end of the great hall and is expetced to be an outstanding attraction at the New England Spring Flower Show opening in Horticultural Hall on March 13.

Growing Dutch Resistance To Axis Seen in Netherlands

Growing resistance to the Axis in The Netherlands is reported by Dutchmen escaping to join their colors, declared Maj. W. T. Carp, commander of the Netherland training center in Canada, who was in Boston today to help arrange an exhibit opening Wednesday on the Dutch Empire's expanding role in the United Nations.

"The number of persons shot in Holland," said the Major, "also indicates the growing resistance. Those who escape of course are eager to join forces stationed in England. Many receive preliminary training in the Princess Juliana Barracks, at Guelph, Ont., which is the reception center for the western hemisphere.

"From all parts of the Dutch Empire, men have undergone six weeks of preliminary training and processing in Canada, and then are sent to England where they choose between the Army, Navy, and Air Force," disclosed the Major, who has been 26 years in Queen Wilhelmina's service.

Accompanied by Capt. A. Kerkhoven, his liaison officer, he was interviewed at the office of Theo. K. Hebert, Dutch Vice-Consul here. The Consul, John van Panhuys, had arranged a luncheon in their honor at the Vendome Hotel today, Mr. Hebert was entertaining them at dinner this evening, and they were to return to Canada tomorrow evening after attending the private showing of the Dutch exhibit at a special tea tomorrow at 4 p. m. at the R. H. White Company.

"We are getting splendid cooperation from your Government," explained Major Carp, "in getting the names of Dutch citizens who are drafted or who want to serve in the forces of their native land."

While Dutchmen drafted here could be forced to serve under the American flag, he pointed out, "it is generally agreed those having a fluent knowledge of Dutch can serve better in their own Army in the common fight against the Axis.

"Their choice to serve under our colors is entirely voluntary," the Major stressed.

"Those who volunteer are taken to Guelph, where the processing includes inoculations, basic military training, and double-checking of the history of each volunteer, as a precaution against fifth columnists.

"After six weeks, they are sent to England. While I can't disclose how many have gone, I can say that they have come from all parts of this hemisphere, and several groups have already been sent.

"Princess Juliana has been on hand at the time each group leaves, to give a final word of encouragement.

"Those who join up with us are given dependent allowances up to $5 a day, if necessary. A committee in New York and one in Toronto decides how much each man is to receive. While the American system has a definite scale, the circumstances surrounding each family decide how much it shall receive, and we feel that all are being excellently taken care of."

A professional soldier, Major Carp was attending a staff college in Paris, along with American officers and others when war broke out. He rejoined his general staff in Holland before the invasion, and then became a liaison officer in France. The latter's collapse forced him to go to England, where he underwent the London blitz, before coming to his command in Canada in the fall of 1940.

Captain Kerkhoven, a doctor of laws from Leyden University, was on an economic mission at Paris at the war's outbreak. The invasion also forced him to go to England, where he joined the Army, accompanying the Major to Canada. He has made more than 80 lectures in the United States and Canada on the invasion of Holland and Holland's continuing fight. The pair have just returned from a tour of the West Coast.

One of the most impressive things Major Carp says he has seen on his tours is Henry Ford's Willow Run bomber plant, "which heartened me greatly" as an assurance of certain victory.

A. F. of L. Wins First Contest In New Bedford

In the sparring for control of 15,000 textile workers at New Bedford, Mass., the American Federation of Labor today won most of the first round over the rival Congress of Industrial Organizations.

As asked by the A. F. of L. union, the National Labor Relations Board at Washington ruled that an election to determine a collective bargaining agency should be held in a single unit of nine mills.

The United Textile Workers of the C. I. O. urged that elections be held in individual mills. It gets separate elections in two but not in 11. The A. F. of L. would have preferred one election covering 11 mills in a group but made the nine-mill unit its second choice.

The dispute makes the largest conflict in the textile field to develop between the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. textile unions in a single area, according to William E. G. Batty, Sr., of New Bedford, chairman of the International Executive Committee of the United Textile Workers of America, A. F. of L.

Elections Ordered

The Labor Board ordered the elections be held within 30 days.

The nine mills which will vote as a unit belong to the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers' Association. The C. I. O. asked the Labor Board not to consider the Manufacturers' Association as the employer and to provide for separate mill election units. The Board commented in its decision announced today that it was not impressed by C. I. O. argument.

"We find," the Board said, "that the Association has been authorized by its members to conduct on their behalf essential functions of collective bargaining, and that it has historically exercised such employer functions by negotiating for its members collective bargaining agreements affecting wages, hours and conditions of work, and by participating in the negotiations, settlement, and arbitration of labor disputes which have affected its member mills.

"As we have frequently held, the act includes within the term 'employers' any person acting in the interest of an employer directly or indirectly and the term 'person' includes one or more associations."

Other Elections

Separate elections, the board ruled, will be held in the Killburn Mill and the Hoosac Mill.

The competition between the rival labor unions began last year, when the textile union of the C. I. O. began to organize in New Bedford, claimed a majority of the workers, and asked the Labor Board for an election.

In November the attorney for the Manufacturers' Association petitioned the Labor Board to determine which should be the collective bargaining agency for its nine mills and the appropriate bargaining unit. At a subsequent Labor Board hearing the manufacturers declared for a nine-mill unit, which the C. I. O. opposed.

Hammond Hearing Wednesday To Demand Reason for Ouster

The hearing on the dismissal of Col. Natalie Hays Hammond as Commandant of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps, long sought by Democratic members of the Bay State Legislature, will be held before the Legislative Committee on Rules on Wednesday.

The order on which the hearing will be held was filed by Representatives Enrico Cappucci (D) of East Boston and Fred A. Blake (D) of Gardner after the deadline for filing of bills and resolves for the current biennial session.

The Cappucci-Blake measure calls for an investigation of the activities of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety under which the Defense Corps operates.

Because the investigation order was filed late, its supporters must gain a four-fifths vote in each branch of the Legislature in favor of suspension of legislative rules to gain admission to the present session. The measure is now before the Rules Committee for a report as to whether the rules should be suspended.

Several members of the Legislature who have been pressing for a public explanation of the circumstances surrounding the dismissal of Col. Hammond are expected to use the opportunity to "air" the affair as well as to challenge the expenditures of large sums for certain of the Public Safety Committee's activities.

The minority members of the House attempted to bring the subject onto the floor during the debate on the seven months interim budget but motions to take the order from the Rules Committee were defeated by the Republican majority.

Indications are that many members of both parties will be glad to have the so-called "Hammond incident" disposed of. There has almost been constant agitation for a complete explanation ever since the dismissal in January.

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Businessmen Asked To Give Vacations To Farm Corps Aid

Business and professional men were asked today to give up summer vacations to aid in establishment of a "Crop Corps" to relieve the farm labor shortage in New England by Joseph M. Loughlin of the First Civilian Defense Area.

The immediate recruiting of 125,000 New England men, women, and children was seen necessary by Mr. Loughlin. He pointed out that New England's 1943 crop yield must be 12 per cent more than last year if the needs of the population are to be met. In Massachusetts alone, he said, 40,000 farm workers would be needed.

The enrollment of men, women, and children into a "Crop Corps," he asserted, is the possible solution to the acute farm labor shortage.

Citizens Rap English Class Funds Lapse

The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, joining with educators and civic organizations at a public hearing of the State Legislative Committee on Education, today opposed a recommendation of the Committee on Ways and Means for a suspension for two years of the law providing for reimbursement of cities and towns for providing English-speaking classes for adults.

So large was the crowd that appeared in opposition to the proposal that it was necessary for the Committee to adjourn to a larger hearing room in the State House. There were no speakers in favor of the proposal.

Declaring that his organization was "very definitely opposed to this type of legislation," Thomas M. Joyce, spokesman for the taxpayers' group, said, "democracy is too precious a thing to barter over. We should not interfere with this work which enables these people to receive the privileges and accept the responsibilities of democracy."

In urging continuation of the State's contribution, Mary L. Guyton, State Supervisor of Adult Civic Education in the Department of Education, told the Committee that at the present time there are 460,000 aliens in Massachusetts of whom 356,028 are over 18 years of age. Last year, she said, 28,000 of these adults took advantage of classes to secure instruction in English and fundamentals of government.

Adult education classes are held in 111 communities, employing 640 teachers and 100 supervisors, Miss Guyton declared. Total cost to the State for re-imbursement last year was $77,000, she said.

141 Milk Street Relieves Tax Jam

Although vast numbers of taxpayers have not yet filed their Federal income tax returns for 1942, according to Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue, the crowds in the corridors and elevators of the Federal Building today were somewhat less than last week. This was due, it was intimated, to the opening of additional space for individuals to file their returns or receive assistance in making them out at the new location on the street floor at 141 Milk Street.

The last opportunity to file in person without penalty at either the Federal Building or at 141 Milk Street is 5:30 p. m. March 15. If the returns are mailed they must be postmarked before midnight of March 15 to avoid penalty.

Certificates Needed For Dry Seed Beans

Eldon C. Shoup, Regional Rationing Executive of the Office of Price Administration, today reminded seed stores that persons purchasing dry beans, peas, or lentils for use as seed must present certificates for the number of points needed.

"All kinds of dry beans, peas, and lentils are rationed," he said, "and are not to be sold whether for cooking or for seed unless the required number of points are received."

Those needing the rationed items for use as seed may apply to their local War Price and Rationing Board for a certificate, Mr. Shoup pointed out. They must state why they need the items and the amount needed before receiving certificates.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Clerks' Walkout at Terminal Ties Up Supply of Produce

The supply of fresh fruits and vegetables for many homes in New England was again threatened today by a strike at the Boston Market Terminal Company, chief distributing center for this region. Of the 125 freight cars unloaded, only a fraction of their $250,000 contents moved.

The walkout is the fourth in a series of jurisdictional rows between two American Federation of Labor unions. It began without notice shortly before market opening this morning, when members of the Food Drivers' Union quit.

The rival union, the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, stayed on the job. The workers in both are clerks who check the stock taken from the floor of the market by trucks. These carry the vegetables and fruits as far away as Maine and parts of Connecticut.

Pickets were placed at the market. Many of the truck drivers calling for goods refused to pass the picket line, and some who went through it then declined to take a chance on driving out with their trucks loaded. Many trucks put back toward home without loads.

The iceberg lettuce, cauliflower, spinach, and much else left lying on the floor of the terminal is highly perishable. Such stocks start deteriorating after the first day out of refrigeration.

The quarrel between the unions as to who shall represent the clerks in collective bargaining goes back to last summer when the walkouts began. The clerks claim a contract with the employers, while the food drivers claim to have won a majority of the men and the right to represent them.

Last January when the food drivers were out for a day and a half the dispute appeared due for settlement by the taking of a vote. The election was put in the hands of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

But as it proved, the difficulties were only lengthened by this plan, since new problems as to the conduct of the election turned up. Certification of the list of eligible voters caused fresh disagreement. The Board has not found it possible as yet to hold the election. Unrest flared up again with today's fresh walkout.

Plot to Restrain Trade Charged

Four Massachusetts corporations and four individuals were charged with conspiracy to restrain trade and to monopolize under the Sherman Act today in one of five indictments that were returned to Judge Francis J. W. Ford by the Federal Grand Jury.

The other indictments named one man for alleged evasion of income tax; two for failure to report for work of national importance when ordered to do so by their draft board; and two others for alleged conspiracy in connection with a forged postal savings certificate.

Corporations indicted in connection with the anti-trust indictment are: National Unit Distributors, Inc., which was formerly known as the National Theaters Premiums, Inc.; the Raymona Distributing Company, Inc.; Beaconsfield China Company, Inc., and the La Mode China Company, Inc. The indictment, naming the corporations, alleges that they conspired with four individuals, also indicted, to control the sales of china dinner sets through what is known as the "Newspaper Sales Promotional Plan."

The individuals indicted were: Harry Bloomberg of Garden City, New York; Peter Groper of Newton; Julius Bloomberg and Harry L. Walk, both of Boston.

The indictment alleges that the defendants conspired to keep other persons from advertising sales of chinaware by misrepresentation and inducements made to publishing companies, and to bar them also from purchasing chinaware and dinner sets and manufacturers and wholesalers by making contracts which gave to the defendants the exclusive rights to buy dinner ware for that purpose.

Louis Geller, of Dorchester, was named in one indictment containing three counts, alleging attempts to evade $16,446.54 income taxes for the years 1937, 1938, and 1939.

Leslie Doig, of Fall River, and Norman Earl Brooks, of Leominster, were indicted on charges of failure to report for work of National importance. Harold J. Jones, of Ipswich, and Charles H. Jordan, of Salisbury, were indicted for alleged conspiracy in connection with forged postal savings certificates.

Kiwanis-Rotary To Hear Newsman

Edmund Stevens, staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor recently returned from Africa, will be the speaker at the joint luncheon of the Kiwanis and the Rotary Clubs on Wednesday, March 10, at the Hotel Statler. His subject: "The Coming Invasion of Europe."

Mr. Stevens is a journalistic veteran of North African campaigns. He was with the British Eighth Army as it chased Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps from El Alamein to Tripoli. Prior to his coverage for the Monitor of the African battles Mr. Stevens first told the story of how the fifth column "Invaded Norway from the Inside." Following the Norwegian campaign he covered the critical events in the Balkans; the Yugoslav and Greek campaign; and the final days of the recapture of Ethiopia.

Events Around Greater Boston

Monday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church in the Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, at 7:45 p. m.

Tuesday

A talk on "The Navy Exhibition" will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Barry Faris, Editor-in-Chief of International News Service, will speak at the Advertising Club Luncheon to be held at the Hotel Statler at 12:15 p. m.

A description of the famous Smith-Putnam Wind Turbine Project near Rutland, Vt., will be given by its chief engineer, Prof. John B. Wilbur of M. I. T. at the Boston Section meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in Richards Hall of Northeastern University at 7:45 p. m. Open to the public.

Michael Karpovich will give a lecture on "Culture and Politics: Culture and Revolution," at the Lecture Hall at the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5

Radio Timetable: Page 4

U. S. Prisoners of Japan Listed

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The names of 1,252 American soldiers, including 62 New Englanders, who are held as prisoners of war by the Japanese in the Philippine Islands have been made public by the War Department.

The New Englanders:

Connecticut

Adams, Private Vernon R.—Ralph Adams, father, Georgetown.
Becherer, Corporal Harry P.—Frank Bercherer, father, Greenwich.
Breuer, Private Rolf—Rudolf C. Breuer, father, Nichols.
Carle, Sergeant John L.—George Joseph Carle, father, Ansonia.
Kolatsky, Sergeant Thomas—Peter Kolatsky, father, Oakville.
Schreiner, Private First Class Sigfreid A.—Alois Schreiner, father, New Britain.
Teach, Private First Class Joseph—Mrs. Anna Statia Teach, mother, Waterbury.
Wolf, Sergeant Arthur—Mrs. Anne Wolf, mother, New Haven.

Maine

Barker, Private Donald L.—Clarence D. Barker, father, Bangor.
Bourne, Private First Class Thomas S.—Mrs. Mary E. Bourne, mother, Portland.
Cameron, Corporal John D.—Mrs. Harriet P. Cameron, mother, Caribou.
Caron, Corporal Albert—Mrs. Mary E. Caron, mother, Westbrook.
Damon, Tech. Sergeant Howard—Charles Damon, father, Norway
Durgin, Corporal Austin G.—Maurice B. Durgin, father, Forest City.
Schildroth, Private First Class Robert C. Chriss Schildroth, father, Bucksport.
Strout, Sergeant Durwood—Mrs. Hazel M. Strout, mother, South Paris.
Young, Private First Class Ray E.—Mrs. Pearl H. Young, mother, Northeast Harbor.

Massachusetts

Adamski, Staff Sergeant Joseph W.—Vincent Adamski, father, Easthampton.
Andreottola, Private Samuel J.—Mrs. Caroline Andreottola, mother, Boston.
April, Sergeant Armand J.—Mrs. Rose Alma April, mother, Middleboro.
Auld, Private Forrest F.—Mrs. Elizabeth Auld, mother, Dedham.
Baker, Private Herbert—Mrs. Fannie Baker, mother, Roxbury.
Barnie, Private Joseph W.—Mrs. Mary Barnie, mother, Arlington.
Batchelor, Private Franklin S.—Mrs. Flora M. Batchelor, mother, Athol.
Bogart, Private James—Miss Phyllis Bogart, sister, Hingham.
Bracken, Technical Sergeant Maurice J.—Maurice Bracken, father, Marlboro.
Delude, Private Leon W.—Wilfred Delude, father, Worcester.
Duquette, Private Anthony M.—Anthony M. Duquette, father, Winchester.
Gaebler, Staff Sergeant Frits O.—Mrs. Elsie Doerr, aunt, Lawrence.
Garside, Corporal George W.—Mrs. Beatrice Garside, mother, Lawrence.
Hall, Staff Sergeant Lawrence M.—Albert R. Evans, uncle, Dorchester.
Harris, Staff Sergeant Charles W.—Raymond Harris, father, Orange.
Harvey, Sergeant James—Mrs. Katherine Harvey, mother, Fitchburg.
Illiscavitch, Sergeant Joseph A.—Frank Illiscavitch, father, Barre Plains.
Macey, Sergeant Francis—Mrs. Edith Macey, mother, New Bedford.
Martin, Corporal Norman—Mrs. Louise Martin, mother, North Dartmouth.
Migneault, Tech. Sergeant William A.—Mrs. Mary F. Migneault, wife, South Boston.
Morrison, Master Sergeant Harry E.—Mrs. Doris Morrison, wife, Ayer.
Neil, Sergeant Eugene A.—Amos Neil, father, Pittsfield.
Pickman, Private First Class Simons—Mrs. Anna Potash, sister, Peabody.
Prescott, Private First Class John R.—Mrs. Mary Prescott, mother, Boston.
Pringle, Private First Class Robert J. Jr.—Robert J. Pringle, Sr., father, North Adams.
Rivet, Staff Sergeant Louis J.—Mrs. Mary Louise Rivet, mother, Manchester.
Searll, Private Elmer E.—Mrs. Ruflina E. Estes, mother, Fall River.
Telendo, Sergeant Mitchell J.—Joseph Telendo, father, Northampton.
Tondreault, Sergeant Alphonse J.—Mrs. Clara Tondreault, mother, Salem.
Wheeler, Private First Class William S.—Mrs. Martha S. Stirling, mother, Boston.
Wrobel, Private First Class Charles—Anthony Wrobel, father, Worcester.

New Hampshire

Ash, Private Wesley C.—Edgar A. Ash, father, Concord.
Dube, Master Sergeant Joseph L. D.—Mrs. Joseph L. Dube, wife, Nashua.
Messery, Staff Sergeant Joseph A.—Mrs. Matilda Malovf, mother, Derry.
Pierce, Private First Class Charles R.—Mrs. May D. Pierce, mother, Oxford.
Pinkham, Private First Class Winthrop C.—John T. Pinkham, father, East Barrington.
Rice, Private First Class Stanley F.—Mrs. Jean S. Rice, mother, Groveton.
Stickney, Sergeant Roland E.—Mrs. Blanche Stickney, mother, Lancaster.
Zealor, Sergeant Clarence G.—Mrs. Mary E. Zealor, mother, Nashua.

Rhode Island

Arrighi, Private Leo A.—Mrs. Ida C. Arrighi, mother, Providence.
Brown, Private Chester E.—Miss Eva McIntosh, aunt, Riverside.
Le Beau, Tech. Sergeant Alfred F.—Eugene A. Le Beau, father, Central Falls.
Wecal, Sergeant Basil W.—Nicholas Wecal, father, Woonsocket.

Vermont

Langlois, Technical Sergeant Adlard—Mrs. Octava Langlois, mother, Norton Mills.
Sweet, Private First Class Bernard F.—Carl Sweet, father, Bennington.

Prisoners of War

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The War Department made public today the names of 334 soldiers and two officers, including eight from New England, who are held as prisoners of war by the Japanese.

In each case the next of kin has been notified by the War Department.

The New England list, and next of kin:

Maine

Cleaves, Nathan H., Warrant Officer—Mrs. Maude L. Knight, sister, Portland.
Gagne, Private First Class Roger H.—Mrs. Alice Gagne, mother, Augusta.

Massachusetts

Laniauskas, Private Peter—John Laniauskas, father, Framingham.
Miller, Private David L.—Miss Theresa Miller, aunt, Fall River.
Rowell, Private First Class Ralph W.—Mrs. Mildred E. Butler, sister, Hyde Park.
Schiappucci, Private First Class Cesidio—Daniel Schiappucci, father, Milford.

Rhode Island

Young, Private Milton W.—John Young, brother, Pascoag.

Vermont

McCaffrey, Private First Class Rondelle J.—Wilfred J. McCaffrey, father, Newport.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cold

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cold, with wind becoming light tonight.

All New England States: Continued cold tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 1:38 p. m.; height, 10.9 feet.
Tuesday, 2.02 a. m.; height, 10.6 feet.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Mar. 7
2,000 gallons	1,506
1,500 gallons	1,129½
1,000 gallons	753
500 gallons	376½

Cambridge Plan E Trial for at Least Five Years Is Urged

Declaring that the Plan E form of government in Cambridge had not yet received a fair trial, Representative Henry D. Winslow (R) of Cambridge today urged that the Plan be used for at least five years before the question of a change is placed on the ballot.

Representative Winslow appeared before the Legislative Committee on Cities in the State House to opposed a bill filed by the Massachusetts Citizens Committee For the Repeal of Plan E and Proportional Representation. The bill seeks to authorize a vote during the current year upon the question of changing the Cambridge form of government.

Speaking in favor of the bill, Michael A. Sullivan, member of the Cambridge City Council, said Plan E was "foisted on Cambridge to make it an incubator of Harvard University." He said the tax rate under Plan E was going to be dropped $2, while under any other form of government it would be dropped $5, he averred.

Proponents of the bill included Edna Lawrence Spencer, Representative Michael J. Neville and Thomas T. P. O'Neill, Jr., Democrats, of Cambridge, and Howard Litchfield, President of the Cambridge Central Labor Union.

Opposing the bill were Representative A. John Serino (R) of Cambridge and Mrs. Elizabeth Minot of the Cambridge League of Women Voters.

'Holland's Resistance Grows'

By a Staff Photographer

Officials Prepare Exhibit on Dutch Role

Maj. W. T. Carp, commander of the Netherlands' training center in Canada, at right, is shown conferring with Theo. K. Hebert, Dutch Vice-Consul (left), about exhibit to open here Wednesday. In center is the Major's liaison officer, Capt. A. Kerkhoven.

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It feels right on the head—adjustable size. It looks right for you—is really an ageless style. It is right—with its height in dashing ribbon bow and soft feminine look in pretty veiling. Navy, brown and black with fuchsia, rose, copen, $5.95. Light coffee, placid green, gray, aqua, $6.95.

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OWI Propaganda Display Offered Press by Davis

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—Elmer Davis estimated yesterday that Germany has spent $200,000,000 for printed foreign propaganda and said that the outlay of the Office of War Information for this purpose so far was only about $250,000.

The OWI Director called a press conference to explain and display his work following a charge by Representative John Taber (R) of New York that a cartoon biography of President Roosevelt, one of the OWI's pamphlets, was political propaganda for a fourth term. Mr. Davis replied that it was only for foreign distribtuion.

In the crowded conference room were three tables, one carrying the 17 leaffets, pamphlets and publications which OWI so far has issued, the two others copiously laden with propaganda publications from Berlin, Tokyo and Rome.

But Mr. Davis reported that this country's psychologoical warfare has had its effect.

"On Guadalcanal, Japanese soldiers came in to surrender carrying our leaflets advising them to surrender," the OWI Director said. He added that German and Italian soldiers had done the same in Tunisia.

To match a long list of elaborate Axis periodicals on the newsstands of neutral countries, Mr. Davis said, the United States can offer only the bimonthly magazine Victory and a small, digest-type magazine called "U. S. A." which has not yet come off the presses.

(Independently of OWI, the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs sponsors the magazine "En Guardia" which is distributed throughout Latin America.)

Mr. Davis displayed 15 "one-shot" publications ranging from tiny lightweight paper leaflets to be dropped from airplanes to heavier booklets which must be smuggled into occupied territories by the underground. "Very large quantities" of leaflets have been dropped on France from the air, he said.

Mr. Davis reported that the European underground movement duplicates and circulates the OWI messages and that some have even passed from hand to hand in Nazi prison camps. The messages have been reproduced in the numerous clandestine papers in the occupied lands.

Asked if he thought the effort overseas should be expanded, Mr. Davis replied:

"A lot of us think so, but we haven't wanted to strain the patience of the legislators and the taxpayers."

Mr. Davis said that OWI now is spending at a rate of about $33,000,000 a year, of which about three fourths goes into the overseas effort via radio, pamphlets, magazines, and other methods.

OWI's pending budget request for the 1943-44 fiscal year is around $45,000,000. This compares with an eight-month budget of about $25,000,000 covering operations from the time Congress first gave OWI funds last fall through June of this year.

Overseas School

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The Office of War Information announced March 6 that it would set up a school for employees of its overseas branch on the estate of Marshall Field, at Huntington, Long Island, where instruction will be given in field propaganda work.

About 40 students will be at the school at a time, they will learn to code and decode, operate portable printing machines, prepare radio programs and special leaflets in foreign languages, transcribe short wave radio news, and cut and edit new reels.

Mr. Field has leased a part of the Huntington estate to the Government for the duration of the war at a rental of $1, OWI said.

Lack of Trained 'Straw Bosses' Is Found Holding Up War Work

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—A shortage of trained "straw bosses" was described by two members of the Senate War Investigating Committee today as one of the most serious bottlenecks in military production.

Chairman Henry S. Truman (D) of Missouri and Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, who have visited war plants in every section of the nation, voiced in separate interviews the opinion that morale and training had become the paramount problems of strikes, absenteeism and other troubles.

"There is an unevenness of pace in production," Senator Ball told reporters. "You can feel it when you step on the floor of a plant. Some plants are working at top speed, where the supervision is good and where management has licked the personnel problem.

"In other plants, you feel that the inventive is lacking on the assembly line—that the workers are just going through the motions more or less and not putting everything they have into it."

Senator Ball said it was his idea that this lackadasical attitude on the part of some workmen could be attributed largely to inefficient supervision.

"The subforeman, or 'straw boss,' is one of the most important cogs in the machine," Ball said. "Some plants haven't been able to get or train enough supervisors. As a result, a lot of workers don't feel they are accomplishing anything and you can't expect them to break their necks unless they can see some results."

As a contrary example, Senator Ball said he was impressed by the high morale in the plane of the Grumman Aircraft Corporation of Long Island which makes Wildcat fighters for the Navy.

"They have dramatized morale there and they have spent a great deal of time on personnel," he said. "Some of the boys who have been flying the Grumman fighters in the toughest air battles of the war have been brought back to tell the workers what kind of a plane they are turning out. Everybody there knows what he is doing and what is being accomplished with their product and they are pouring on production."

Senator Truman said the Committee had been attempting for some time to find the answer to the problem of obtaining trained personnel, especially for new plants such as that of the Ford Bomber Plant at Willow Run, near Detroit.

"We haven't found any answer to it yet," he told reporters. "It's a case of being forced by the war to try to do too much too fast."

Laws Are Upheld In Morale Cases

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—Associate Justice Jesse C. Adkins of the U. S. District Court March 3 unheld the constitutionality of the laws under which 34 persons were indicted on charges of conspiracy to undermine the morale of the armed forces.

Several of the defendants had challenged the validity of the laws, the Smith Act of 1940 and the sedition section of the Espionage Act of 1917.

Justice Adkins ruled that Congress had the power to enact the Smith Act as a safeguard against the "clear and present" danger to the nation of subversive agitation. He found the sedition section manifestly within the war powers of the Federal Government.

Among the defendants challenging the laws was George Sylvester Viereck, whose conviction on another charge of making incomplete reports to the State Department on his activities was reversed by the Supreme Court on March 1.

Men interested in really distinguished suits and overcoats at an attractive price are invited to write to the Maenson agent at any of the addresses below.

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They Will Try to Figure Food Program

Associated Press

House Farm Bloc Committee Begins Crop Production Study

These 13 men will draft some kind of a program after thorough study and will then present it to Government agencies dealing with the farm problem for consideration and action. Left to right: (seated) Representatives Stephen Pace (D) of Georgia, Hampton P. Fulmer (D) of South Carolina, Ross Rizley (R) of Oklahoma, Clifford R. Hope (R) of Kansas, and Charles A. Plumley (R) of Vermont ; (standing) Karl Stefan (R) of Nebraska, Anton J. Johnson (R) of Illinois, August H. Andresen (R) of Minnesota, James F. O'Connor (D) of Montana, Earle D. Willey (R) of Delaware, Jerry Voorhis (D) of California, Jim McCord (D) of Tennessee, and John R. Murdock (D) of Arizona.

Second Alaska Road Found Unnecessary

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 8

The War Department does not consider construction of a $25,000,000 military supply highway to Alaska through Canadian territory either "desirable" or a "military necessity," Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson has advised Chairman J. W. Robinson (D) of Utah, of the House Roads Committee.

Mr. Stimson's letter was made public today by Delegate Anthony J. Dimond of Alaska, after Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes had written Mr. Robinson recommending enactment of a bill to authorize construction of the road.

In his letter, Secretary Stimson stated that the Alcan Highway, completed last November, is being improved "to provide a suitable military highway."

Five-Sea Navy Seen by Knox By End of '45

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—All of the nation's projected five-ocean navy—four times as large as the naval force in 1939—will be ready for sea duty by the end of 1945, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox says.

Attainment of that goal two years ahead of original expectations will be possible, he said in his annual report to the President, because "speeded up construction has broken all previous records" in naval shipbuilding.

Included in the super navy, he said, will be all the authorized tonnage except "some large units upon which work has been suspended due to material shortages and the length of time required to build." More than 5,675,000 tons of naval craft have been authorized since the outbreak of the war.

Secretary Knox made no predictions on completion of the Navy's contemplated force of 27,500 airplanes but, in reviewing the Navy's work in the war, he declared it was impossible "to overemphasize the value and valor of naval aviation's contribution" in the first six months of the conflict.

He reported the Navy incurred during the fiscal year ended last June 30, financial oblizations totaling $21,219,509,445. In addition, obligations amounting to $10,670,627,335 were carried over from the previous fiscal year. Of the total, there still was an unpaid balance of $23,111,286,344 on June 30—representing contracts providing for future payments.

Expanded Program On Security Urged

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins said yesterday that expansion of the social-security program at this time "can be of inestimable value" both now and after the war. She expressed her views in an address for delivery at a conference of the American Church Union.

"The demobilization of those now employed in the wartime industries and their reassignment to peacetime production would be cushioned against the doubt and dread, fear and uncertainty with which today so many persons view that period," she said.

"There can be no question of our ability to pay for an adequate system of social security at this time. Indeed, we can hardly envisage a propitious time to introduce postponed spending. The funds paid into social-security contributions flow back to those who pay and to the whole social improvement of society. This is a period when for reasons of preventing inflation, it is desirable to withdraw purchasing power from the market. The postwar period will be a time when we want to release purchasing power to prevent too severe deflation."

Closeness of Japan to Alaska Speeds Revision of Geography

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 8—Americans need to "re-think" their geography of the last 400 years in order to achieve an air-age strategy showing the relation of Japan and this country in "a different and startling light," according to Dr. Hans W. Weigert, of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

Now is the time for learning this new political geography, which would teach, among other points, that Alaska is the jumping-off place for the shortest routes from the United States to Japan and that "Hawaii holds but a flank position," Dr. Weigert told the New York Council of Administrative Women in Education at a meeting at the Shelton Hotel here on March 4.

"It is not surprising that the generalities with which we were treated under the headlines 'geopolitics' and 'global strategy' have inspired Mrs. Luce to her 'globaloney' maiden-speech," he said. "On the other hand, Mrs. Luce's talk seems to me to be a typical example of a distinguished world view which, disgusted with the generalities preached by unrealistic would-be seers, does not realize that ideals are themselves realities."

Traced to Mercator Maps

Many misconceptions have permeated the American global view, Dr. Weigert held, as well as the expansion of "Colonial imperialism" of the British sea-power age. He traced these to the Mercator maps of the sixteenth century, which, while "still almost ideal for the equatorial regions," are filled with inaccuracies, making them an extremely dangerous guide for global strategy in an air-age, according to Dr. Weigert.

"Let us see why," he said. "Mercator pictures the earth as a cylinder. Its sides are spread out and thus form a flat map. The result is that the meridians do not meet, as they should, at the North and South Poles. They do not meet because, to the Mercator projection, the poles are at infinity.

"As pointed out before, the Mercator map has molded man's vision of his earth and thus has made history.

"The elementary, yet most important, fact about the Mercator map is that it spreads out predominantly west and east. This, together with the fact that the densely populated regions and, consequently, the center of gravity, of world trade lie in the northern hemi-relationships, has made us see for centuries the earth in terms of east and west relationships. These relationships seemed to be gradually weakening and withering away the closer we got to the Arctic wastes and to the Antarctic regions. Consequently and unconscious of the kind of 'vision' molding our 'view,' we think of Europe as being essentially east of the United States and of Asia west of the United States."

Until Pearl Harbor, Dr. Weigert held, Americans have bothered little with the geopolitics of the Pacific Ocean, although this determines the relations of the United States and Japan.

"Our lack of interest in the Pacific resulted in one basic mistake," he continued. "We did not realize sufficiently that the shortest line between Japan and the United States swings far above the area of accuracy on Mercator's world map. It goes, in fact, from Seattle across the peninsula of Alaska, then curves about 55 degrees north before swinging southwestward along the Kurile Islands to Japan.

"Only a few miles south of this shortest line we find the long forgotten bastion of Dutch Harbor. Until a year ago, only a few men in this country realized its importance, but everybody knew of this other bastion—Pearl Harbor.

"However, even though we knew of Pearl Harbor as the paramount fortress of the United States against Japan, we did not realize that its location was not less than 2,300 miles south of Dutch Harbor. Hawaii, from a global viewpoint, holds but a flank position, lying on a line that connects San Francisco and Australia. Yet we made it and the Panama Canal Zone the pivot of America's defense system, partly, I think, because to the Mercator mind it looks as if Pearl Harbor represents the most far-flung bastion in the direction of Japan."

Russia and China

Today, due to the airplane, the railroad and the automobile, the Mercator world view is at last losing its grip on man's thinking, Dr. Weigert held.

The vital conclusion to be drawn, he declared, is that Asiatic Russia and China hold the key positions today.

"While the Russians are moving eastward into Soviet Asia, the United States and Canada will discover the vital importance of their march northward toward the scenes where a rapid industrialization of Asiatic Russia and China is under way. Our geopolitics must be governed by the fact that the strongest bond between the peoples of Asia and America is the opposition to the imperialism of the fascist world revolution. It is in such ideas that we should see the fundamentals of a new geopolitics, of a transcontinental bloc, uniting North America, Russia and China as the cradle of a true democracy of tomorrow."

Kaiser Promises More Production In Just Acquired First Plane Plant

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder, has announced that the Kaiser Company, as such, has asquired its first aircraft plant, and that his goal will be "more and more production."

His statement Saturday disclosed that arrangements have been made for the Kaiser Company to purchase all stock of Fleetwings, Inc., now manufacturing aircraft for the United States Army Air Corps.

The aircraft company, which has two plants at Bristol, Pa., and another plant approaching completion near that city, has been engaged in development of original aircraft for the past 15 years. It employs more than 5,000 persons.

Asked if he intended to expand in the aircraft industry, and if the speed would duplicate his records in shipbuilding, Mr. Kaiser replied:

"My aim always has been and always will be more and more and more production."

He said "on my own," the Fleetwings Company was his first aircraft plant, but that it would in no way interefere with his nonprofit contract in the Kaiser-Hughes Company for the production of three giant cargo transport planes, now being manufactured on the West Coast with Howard Hughes.

Chad L. Calhoun, Mr. Kaiser's assistant, who released the statement, commented of his chief:

"I can say that he will never be satisfied until he has reached similar goals." He referred to the shipbuilding records.

The statement said the War Department, with whose co-operation the arrangements were negotiated, had been told that the new owner would continue Fleetwing's operations, and that the aircraft company would continue its present contracts, with the expectation of accelerating production.

Plane Makers Displeased By NWLB's Boost

LOS ANGELES, March 8 (AP)—Pacific Coast aircraft workers don't like the National War Labor Board's recent wage ruling, but they also don't like strike talk in the face of the nation's war needs.

This was the tenor of union mass meetings from Seattle to San Diego yesterday, called to protest as insufficient the NWLB's starting pay boosts of 4½ cents an hour in Seattle and 7½ cents an hour in Southern California.

San Diego's meeting produced by vote the proposal that President Roosevelt order the Army and Navy to take over the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation's plant there.

At the Los Angeles meeting, Dale Reed, President of the American Federation of Labor International Association of Machinists, Lodge 272, advocated investigation of the wage dispute by a Presidential committee and announced a meeting of the machinists' national representatives in Kansas City, to be held not later than March 12.

At that meeting, he said, a program will be adopted unifying "the entire industry to the end that legislative action is taken in Congress to bring about an investigation of the reasons aircraft workers have not been granted proper increases to at least alleviate the inequalities that did and still do exist."

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, addressing the Seattle unionists, asserted the Japanese had prior knowledge of present labor unrest on the Pacific Coast, and that they are using this in propaganda detrimental to the United Nations.

Rubber Strike

MISHAWAKA, Ind., March 8 (AP)—Employees of the United States Rubber Company's Ball Brand plant here went on strike today in protest against "unreasonable delay" of 10 months by the National War Labor Board in acting on an appeal for higher wages.

Called yesterday at a series of meetings held by members of Local No. 65, United Rubber Workers of America [Congress of Industrial Organizations] the strike started as the midnight shift was scheduled to go on duty. Only a few workers showed up and they were informed of the strike by union representatives stationed at each plant gate. There was no disorder and no picket lines were established.

Approximately three-fourths of the plant's output is used in war work.

Major General Patch Receives Navy Medal

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The Navy's Distinguished Service Medal has been awarded Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, Jr., of the Army for his leadership of American forces during the cleanup campaign on Guadalcanal.

General Patch, whose home is Washington, D. C., was cited by Secretary Frank Knox, acting in behalf of President Roosevelt, "for exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility as Commanding General, Guadalcanal Area, during operations against enemy Japanese land, naval, and air forces from Dec. 10, 1942, to Feb. 9, 1943."

To Church Insurance Committees

Because your fellow church members have entrusted you with the responsibility of adequately protecting their church home from loss by fire, we offer you this counsel . . . In normal times, as a class we find church property quite likely to be underinsured. Moreover, under today's conditions, because replacement values have soared, the difference between church values and the amount of church insurance carried is likely to be dangerously enlarged—your church stands to lose this in case of a bad fire . . . If you have the slightest doubt regarding the adequacy of your protection, drop us a post card asking for an immediate check-up at no cost to you—your local Hartford agent will make it promptly.

Don't handle your church insurance on the sad basis of "too little and too late"—write us NOW.

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Argentina Stiffens Stand In Refusal to Desert Axis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—Harsh notes of obstinacy are being introduced by Argentina into its resistance of Pan American appeals to complete the continental diplomatic lineup against the Axis.

Rankling under the turn in events, President Castillo and Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú have become more obstinate than ever in their proclamations of "absolute neutrality" and in their refusal to consider a change.

"There has been and there will be no change," declared the President. He was speaking to newspapermen who questioned him after Chile had broken with the Axis. His annoyance was obvious to the party. The Foreign Minister turned his back on the journalistic group which put a similiar question. He could not hide his feelings either.

Feelings, however, are nothing compared with actions, and the Castillo Government appears to have adopted provocative tactics in dealing with the British and American authorities.

It is not exaggerating to say that the diplomatic atmosphere in Buenos Aires is charged with a large amount of electricity and that a storm has threatened to break several times since the New Year came in. Fortunately, it is vacation period and the absence of ministers and diplomats in Rio de la Plata resorts has worked for peace in the chancelleries.

Vent Spite on Fliers

One illustration of the procedure of the Argentine ruling regime is seen in a case that may seem petty but it illustrates a petty attitude in Argentina which in itself is significant.

A dozen or so Argentine boys arrived home recently after a course of aviation studies in the United States. Theirs were scholarship awards facilitated by Washington in accordance with its good-neighbor outlook. They received first-class training and certificates which, under continental agreements, are entitled to Pan American recognition.

These boys have since been denied their Argentine qualifications by Dr. Samuel Bosch, Director of Civil Aviation. This official seems to have gone out of his way to treat the boys prejudicially and to discredit the quality of the training they received in the United States. "Falsification and distortion of the truth" were the words used by the returned students to describe statements made by Dr. Bosch on the subject.

The British have been no more fortunate than their American allies in the attitude adopted toward them by Argentine officials. The Foreign Ministry in Buenos Aires was especially embittered by the phrase "enemies of humanity" which some British diplomat introduced into a London communiqué deploring Argentina's continued relationships with the Axis.

To North Americans there may appear nothing special about this phrase. Actually, however, it stung Argentine rulers to the core. The Argentine Republic has always stressed its place in the whole sphere of humanity. Its whimsicalities in Pan American councils have been explained by the assertion that Argentina is not only "for America, but for humanity."

British Railways Suffer

Perhaps this phrase has something to do with the increasing difficulties of the British railways—a billion dollar investment—in Argentina. Memorandums and protests in London and Buenos Aires have been ignored, or, at any rate, just politely acknowledged. The latest representation to the Minister of Public Works flatly and openly charged the Argentine Government with a policy of confiscation and despoliation.

The railways—the biggest British investment outside the Empire—have failed to meet their obligations for more than a decade. They charge despoliation through continued refusal to permit tariff increases to match rising costs, many of which are officially imposed. They fear that the Government intends to force liquidation and then take over the systems.

The British are more exposed than their American Allies to reprisals by ill-humored Argentine authorities. North Americans can tighten the economic screws by limiting still more the shipping assigned to Argentina.

The British have a big community and business investment and depend on the River Plate frigorificos for 800,000 tons of meat yearly. Any reduction of purchases would only increase the supply burden on the United States and, perhaps, involve a reduction of North American rations. The United States, it is said, could take care of all British requirements, though this is not desirable.

The British, however, cannot stand by without protest as the ships carrying the meat and other food from the River Plate are attacked and sunk as a result of spying centered in and around the German Embassy of Buenos Aires. They did so for a long time—too long in the opinion of many of their Allies.

Today, the British press is "opening up" on Argentina, or, at least, on the Government of the day. All newspapers, from The Times of London to the smaller provincial dailies, are speaking their mind, much as North American newspapers have been doing for a year.

Britain-to-U. S. Mail May 'Fly' by Boat

LONDON, March 8 (AP)—Many letters to United States and Canada bearing air-mail stamps must be sent across the ocean by boat because not enough planes are available to carry the mail, postal officials said today.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

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35 inches	72 inches	2.49
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44 inches	63 inches	2.69
44 inches	72 inches	2.89
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Kenwash curtains, of filmy rayon marquisette, diffuse the light for a pleasantly soft effect. They launder with less than 2% shrinkage. Eggshell or ecru.

SECOND FLOOR—ANNEX
BOSTON

Art in Boston—Theater Prospects—San Carlo Opera—Schnabel Concert

Cuban Pictures on View At Institute of Modern Art

By Dorothy Adlow

At the Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street, an exhibition of paintings by two contemporary Cuban artists, Mario Carreño and Wilfredo Lam, will be shown through March 22. This exhibition has been planned as part of the Pan-American program arranged by Boston University to celebrate Founders Day. Other art exhibitions on the program will be Brazilian architecture at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Pre-Columbian antiquities at Harvard, South American posters at Jordan Marsh Company, Chilean paintings at the Worcester Art Museum, and Mexican paintings at the Wadsworth Athenaeum at Hortford.

In the many representations of Latin-American art in the United States during the past year or two, Cuba seems to have been inconspicuous. That makes us especially curious about the Institute display. The two artists are exhibited generously, with about a dozen canvases each. Their pictures show no common link of native origin; they do, however, disclose a complete capitulation to the sovereignty of the school of Paris.

This discovery is not surprising, for such is the prevailing trend among the young generation of South and Central American artists. The leading performers and the small fry acknowledge technical inventions initiated by the advance guard. They accept the idioms, colors, eccentricities, conventionalizations with little if any challenge. There is no evidence of strain, eventuating from change and discovery, from a gradual departure from traditional and academic ways. On the contrary, the modernisms of the younger generation are pat and ready-made, and they sometimes come perilously close to seeming like a standard product.

Mario Carreño has just reached 30. In Havana his talents have been recognized since his childhood, and his pictures are exhibited in important collections. Although he studied in Mexico and Spain, he seems to have responded more enthusiastically to the influences of Chirico and Picasso. The latter has pleased Carreño most in his "classical" moments. At the Institute are gouaches and oils depicting figures idyllically posed on the landscape. Carreño has amplified their contours, as Picasso has, and the full and round forms have been outlined in rhythmical, undulating contours. Details are generalized and colors run to the earth tones. Occasionally a white horse prances after the Chirico dream.

On the whole, the Carreño paintings prove decorative, using the human figure as a satisfactory motive of opulent design. This classicism, via Paris, via Picasso (blown up to colossal dimensions), via Cuba, is entertaining as it is revealing. The world has grown small indeed; indigenous boundaries of art have been obliterated, and artists show what a mockery is chauvinism and provinciality in the world of art.

Wilfredo Lam is older than Carreño by 11 years. He, too, has studied in Paris. About five years ago Picasso took an interest in him and arranged to have his pictures exhibited in Paris. Lam was accepted among the protagonists of the esoteric, and with the German invasion he abandoned Paris. His resemblance to Picasso is very close indeed. However, it is Picasso of the troubled years of the 1930s; Picasso harried by the incursions of Fascism and responding in his apocalyptic manner.

The pictures by Wilfredo Lam are abstracted portraits, and are reduced to the heavy lines and blunt conventionalizations of the "stained-glass style" of Picasso which preceded the painting of "Guernica." In the compositions we discern the masks of savages, the simplifications resembling prehistoric art of the caves, the denaturalized visualization of Nazca textiles. Even Picasso, the most inventive modern painter, is reduced to a formula. The colors of the Lam pictures are slate blue and pallid neutrals. Those who enjoy exploring the uncharted realms of abstract design will have a good time with the pictures of Wilfredo Lam. There is a good deal in Cuban folklore and in legends of the jungle to evince just such fantasies. It is one of the ironies of modern life that the primitive evocations should have come through the circuitous route of Paris.

Lecture Postponed

The opening lecture of Béla Bartók's series on "The Scientific Approach to Folk Song," scheduled for Thursday afternoon at 3:30 in Paine Hall, Harvard, has been indefinitely postponed because of Mr. Bartók's indisposition.

Mabel Acker

In "Vickey" beginning at the Copley Tuesday evening.

On Boston Stages

A new musical comedy, "Early to Bed," with book and lyrics by George Marion, Jr., is reported in New York as a tryout prospect for Boston, starting May 10, after a three-day preliminary engagement in New Haven beginning May 6. Carl Brisson, according to the New York Times, has been signed for the leading male role, and it is possible but not definite that Kay Thompson may be in the cast.

* * *

Rose Franken's comedy, "Claudia," is announced for a return engagement beginning Monday, April 5, at the Colonial. With one exception the cast will be the same as when the play was here last season at the Wilbur. The change will be in the title role with Phyllis Thaxter, who was in the Chicago company, appearing here in place of Dorothy McGuire.

First Appearance in Boston Of Mobley Lushanya as Tosca

By L. A. Sloper

The San Carlo Opera Company concluded its successful nine-days season at the Boston Opera House with four performances over the week end: "Martha" Saturday afternoon, "Trovatore" Saturday evening, "Tosca" yesterday afternoon, and a repetition of "Traviata" last night.

The troupe has profited by the cancellation of the Metropolitan engagement, and the public in substantial numbers has taken advantage of its only opportunity to hear opera this season. The performances have been of the usual San Carlo standard, offering good value within the necessary limitations.

"Tosca" has not been heard here too often in recent years. Puccini has declined in favor with the rise of Wagner in popular esteem. The beauties of the score of "Tosca" do not wholly compensate for the absurdities of its melodrama. But those listeners who take it for what it is can still derive pleasure from it, and there were obviously many such listeners yesterday.

The novel feature of the performance was Mobley Lushanya's first Boston appearance in the title role. This young soprano is a charming person, and her voice has much beauty when it is not forced, as it was at times yesterday in the high register. She is not yet at ease in the part. In the first act she was tentative in her acting, and throughout she required prompting from Mr. Peroni.

But when she came to the "Vissi d'arte" of the second act she suddenly put off all uncertainty and gave a thoroughly musical account of the big aria. Here was something she clearly knew and understood, something she had studied long and faithfully. And her success with this number evidently gave her more confidence, for she was more effective in her acting in the scene of the killing of Scarpia. Her parlando here was especially good.

The veteran Mario Valle was the most authoritative member of the cast. In both singing and acting his Scarpia was a finished impersonation. Aroldo Lindi, the Cavaradossi, brought more energy than finesse to his singing, and his acting was stilted. The lesser roles were done with routine competence. The muskets in the execution scene rather overdid their part.

After the second act, Mr. Peroni received a deserved tribute from the house. If it were not for this indefatigable musical director, it is difficult to see how there could be a San Carlo Opera Company.

Art Exhibitions

The Blanchon Gallery of Modern Art, 62 Louis Prang Street—Exhibition of contemporaries. Open from 4-7 p. m. daily.

Copley Society, 696 Commonwealth Avenue—Illustrations for children by Nancy Douglas Bowditch. Through March 13.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Audubon's Birds of America.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of paintings by Herbert Barnett. Through March 13.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Portraits by Waldo Murray. Through March 30.

Holman's Print Shop, 8a Park Street—Miscelleanous prints.

The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Books, manuscripts, and drawings by Edward Laer.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Exhibition of pictures by Mario Carreno and Wilfredo Lam. March 10-23.

Rosa Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Exhibition of paintings by Celestine Johnston Doreh. Through March 27.

Wilbur Herbert Burnham Studio, 1126 Boylston Street—Exhibition of window for apse of Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C. Through March 15.

Reynolds Francis and Rohnstock, One Washington Street—Exhibition of window for apse of Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C. Through March 15.

Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street—Collection of paintings from the Middle West and New York. Through March 26.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Chinese Porcelains, lent from the collection of the late John Gardner Coolidge; Chinese Bronzes; From Impressionism to Expressionism in Graphic Art. Through April 30. The Debt of Art to Nature, illustrated by seashells and photographic enlargements, from the collection of Mrs. Fiske Warren. Through March 20. Persian paintings and decorative arts. Through March 31.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 10-4, music at 3:45. Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—9 to 5 daily; 1:30 to 5:30 Sundays. United States Navy Posters and Original Paintings and Drawings. Through March 24. Arts of our Allies: Holland. Through April 11. Early Silver from the First Baptist Church of Boston. Through March.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art—Tempera paintings by Negro artist, Jacob Lawrence.

Pittsfield: Lawrence Art Museum—Exhibition of paintings by Francis Colburn. Through March 18.

Springfield: The George Walter Vincent Smith Art Gallery—"Contemporary Art of Latin America," and "A History of American Movies." Through March 10.

Winchester: Winchester Art Association—Group of oils by Robert Strong Woodward and Walter Koeniger. Through March 31.

Worcester: Worcester Museum—Swedish Decorative Art. Through March. New England paintings 1700-1775, and contemporary Chilean art. Through March 14.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—Oils by Edith R. Abbot; Art of the Armed Forces; Water Colors of Venezuela.

Rhode Island

Providence: Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design—Tapestry exhibition, loaned by French and Co., New York. Through March 31. Exhibit of Russian Icons.

Providence Art Club, 11 Thomas Street—Forty-seventh Annual Exhibition of the Providence Water Color Club. Through March 13.

Vandamm

Lucile Watson

In "The Family," coming to the Wilbur Monday, March 15.

Mozart and Schubert Sonatas Make Up Pianist's Program

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Representing different ideas of music, the Schubert type of sonata and the Beethoven type each took on its proper and relative shape at the recital of Artur Schnabel, pianist, in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. True enough, no music of Beethoven was offered; but that was hardly necessary, for the listeners were in all likelihood men and women who know Beethoven well anyway. What, in general, they might be supposed to know more or less imperfectly and uncertainly was Schubert, whose sonatas pianists as a rule neglect, when they do not pass them up altogether.

Nor, for that matter, was the program wholly given to Schubert; yet it might as well have been. Mozart had a place, though obviously for contrast and relief to Schubert rather than for himself, however interesting he might be. Proceedings began and ended with Schubert—the Sonata in C minor (op. posth.) and the Sonata in B flat major (op. posth.). Between these two great (to beg the question) works fell into line a couple of Mozart sonatas—the D major (K.576) and the A minor (K. 310).

It is charged against Schubert that he does not write according to the rules; and worse still, that he writes as though having no mastery or understanding of them. But when the accusation is fairly looked into, it is found to mean that he does not write according to rules that Beethoven formulates, as though they apply to anyone but Beethoven himself or composers who wish to take him for guide.

Beethoven's sonatas are rich, indeed, in what are known as thematic developments. Schubert's lack those developments, yet, as the playing of Mr. Schnabel proves, they are rich in other ways. Take the opening movement of the Sonata in C minor. Nothing could surpass in effect of variation, which all music is built on, the shifts of harmonic plane and area into which Schubert takes his main theme, without the slightest loss of unity of mood or feeling. Under a stubborn and conventional outlook, this becomes monotony; but by Mr. Schnabel's treatment it becomes subtle and delightful change of color.

Bungling hands do not get it; and hands bungle that do nothing with Schubert but execute the notes at high speed, no matter what the accuracy. Mr. Schnabel plays nothing fast; or if he does hasten things where liveliness and brilliance are called for, as in the Scherzo of the Sonata in B flat minor, he never does so for the mere speed's sake. Nor does he play boisterously loud or finickily soft. He secures astonishing effects of shadowing without resort to extremes. He can even make a crescendo on a single note struck once—no; of course he cannot, and still he can produce the illusion of doing so.

The Daily Dialer

Gregory Ratoff, actor, will keep his postponed transcontinental engagement with Information Please tonight, from Hollywood, with his own microphone and radio audience. Clifton Fadiman, John Kieran, Franklin P. Adams, and Oscar Levant will be heard from New York, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra performs Morton Gould's "New China March," Thomas' Le Cid Overture, and Grainger's "Shepherd's Hey." On the same program Margaret Speaks, soprano, sings the Australian National Anthem, Noel Coward's "I'll Follow My Secret Heart," Sanderson's "After Long Absence," and Martvei Blanter's "Wait For Me." NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

On the same station at 9 p. m. Lawrence Tibbett, baritone, guest on Great Artist Series, will sing "Johnny the One," a musical tribute to American fighters, written by John Sacco of the United States Army Air Forces. Mr. Tibbett will also sing "In the Gloaming" and "Urna Fatale" from Verdi's "La Forza del Destino." Donald Voorhees conducts the orchestra in his own arrangement of "Three Blind Mice," continuing with "Furiant" from Smetana's "The Bartered Bride" and the Zampa Overture by Herold, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Ralph Bellamy returns to "Cavalcade of America" to appear in a dramatization entitled "The 18th Captain," a saga of the American Naval hero, John Paul Jones, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland co-star in "Reap the Wild Wind," adapted for the radio by Cecil B. De Mille, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. At 10 p. m. on the same station Screen Guild Players present "Stand By for Action," with Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy, and Chester Morris in the leading roles.

Victor Borge, pianist and comedian, will be heard tonight in the first of a Monday-Friday series of five-minute radiocasts, BLUE-WHDH, 7 p. m.

Tuesday

A New England Town Meeting, coinciding with actual town meetings which will take place in various New England towns the second Tuesday of March, will be re-enacted in "Snow Village," NBC-WBZ, 11:30 a. m.

Dutch War Exhibit Week will be observed on Station WHDH by an interview with Mrs. Jacobus Langendoen, Chairman of "Nederland ter Zee" (Holland of the Seas). Mrs. Langendoen, known as the "Mother of Dutch Merchant Seamen," will tell some of her experiences with Dutch seamen on furlough in Boston, 3:45 p. m.

France Forever Concert

Under the auspices of France Forever, a concert will be given Sunday afternoon, March 21, at New England Mutual Hall, by the Boston Woodwind Ensemble and Roland Hayes. Reginald Boardman will accompany Mr. Hayes.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, March 9

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program

For Tuesday, March 9

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—Spring Time.
4:45 p. m.—"March of Mercy."
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Mario Berini.
6:45 p. m.—Uncle Sam; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Harmony Hawaiians; Trio.
7:45 p. m.—Leland Stowe.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W34B, Boston (44.5mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, news.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, neks.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Nobody's Children," drama.
5:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, news.
5:15 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—"The Johnson Family.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, comment.
8:15 p. m.—News Service.
8:30 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond," drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—A. L. Alexander's Meditation Board.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, news.
10:15 p. m.—"Our Morale"; Dean Pardue.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—"Music that Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel," with Arthur Mann.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Wilbur—"Kiss and Tell," by F. Hugh Herbert. Presented by George Abbott. Featuring Jessie Royce Landis, Robert Keith. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Music

South Junior High School, Waltham—Last recital of the season presented by the Waltham Civic Music Association. 8:15.

Tomorrow

New England Mutual Hall—Junior Concert of the Music Lovers' Club.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Sing of the Wolf," Michael Whelan. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3, 5:50, 8:40. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10.

Esquire—"The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. 3, 6:15, 9:30. "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. 1:20, 4:35, 7:50.

Exeter—"You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 5, 8:05. "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, Philip Dorn. 3, 6:05, 9:20.

Fenway—"The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 12:45, 3:35, 6:30, 9:35. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

Fine Arts—"Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 1, 4:40, 8:20.

Kenmore—"The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 1, 4, 7, 9:40. "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones. 2:50, 5:30, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"Calaboose," Jimmy Rogers. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:10, 9. "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10.

Majestic—"Fantasia," 10 a. m., 12:13, 2:26, 4:39, 6:53, 9:05. Pathe News. 13:04, 2:17, 4:30, 6:43, 8:56.

Metropolitan—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Walter Huston. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:35, 6:20, 9:10. "The Fighting Engineers," Richard Travis, Robert Armstrong, James Flavin. 12:25, 3:10, 6, 8:45.

Modern—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. 9 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:35. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Normandie—"Squadron Leader X," Eric Portman, Ann Dvorak. 10:20 a. m., 12:50, 3:33, 6, 8:40. "Saludos Amigos." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:10, 7:50, 10:30.

Old South Theater—"Little Isles of Freedom," "People of Russia," "Arsenals of Might," "U. S. Navy Band," cartoons and latest newsreels. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45.

Paramount—"The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:45, 9:50. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright. 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10:10. Stage Show: 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 8.

Scollay—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:30, 9:25. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"Fighting Freighters," "Our Second Front," "People of Russia," "Glimpses of Ontario," "Arsenals of Might," "Basketeers," "Duck Soup," "Der Fuehrer's Face," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Random House," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

Telepix—"People of Russia," "Winter Sports at Lake Placid," "Basketball," "Pete Smith," "Der Fuehrer's Face," "Ontario Travelogue," 30 minutes of world news. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"This Gun for Hire," Alan Ladd. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6:05, 8:50. "The Great Impersonation," Ralph Bellamy. 11:10 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:30, 10:10.

Tremont—"Gentleman After Dark." 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:50, 8:20. "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:35, 9:45.

Uptown—"Quiet Please, Murder," Gail Patrick, George Sanders. 1:05, 4:35, 8:10. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. 2:30, 5:50, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:15. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—**Capitol**: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. "London Blackout Murder." 1:45, 5.

ARLINGTON—**Capitol**: "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean. 1:45, 5.

Regent: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Atlantic Convoy," J. Beal, V. Field, 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—**Braintree**: "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—**Egyptian**: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 1:50.

BROOKLINE—**Beacon Village**: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton. "Spirit of Stanford."

Coolidge Corner: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Always in My Heart."

Cleveland Circle: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—**Central**: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel. 2, 8.

University: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones. 3:20, 6:30, 9:45.

DORCHESTER—**Dorchester**: "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, R. Denning. "Boss of Big Town," John Litel, Florence Rice.

Codman: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Ruggles. 1:45, 7:45.

Franklin: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Ruggles. 1:45, 7:45.

Strand: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers. "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray. 1:45, 7:45.

Upham's Corner: "North to the Klondike." 12, 2:45, 5:25, 8:10. "Navy Blue and Gold." 1, 3:45, 6:25, 9:10.

EVERETT—**Capitol**: "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore. 2:25, 7:26. "Seven Miles From Alcatraz," James Craig, Bonita Granville. 3:10, 7, 9:45.

Park: "You Can't Take It With You," Jean Arthur, Lionel Barrymore. "Over My Dead Body."

HYDE PARK—**Fairmount**: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—**Jamaica**: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home." 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—**Lexington**: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—**Granada**: "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary, Freddy Mercer. 1:30, 4:46, 8:02. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 2:43, 6:59, 9:15.

Mystic: "The Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. 1:55, 8:27. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. 3:25, 7, 9:55.

Orpheum: "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson. 2:30, 8:35. "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene, Carla Lehmann. 3:35, 7, 9:40.

Strand: "Reunion in France," John Wayne, Joan Crawford. 3:05, 8:20. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 7, 10.

MATTAPAN—**Oriental**: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "The Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—**Medford**: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy. "The McGuerins From Brooklyn," William Bendix.

Fellaway: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—**Melrose**: "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes.

NATICK—**Colonial**: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—**Paramount**: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Brenda Marshall. 2, 8.

NEWTON—**Paramount**: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt. 2, 8.

QUINCY—**Quincy**: "Seven Sweethearts," Kathryn Grayson, Van Heflin. "Quiet, Please, Murder," George Sanders, Gail Patrick. 2, 8.

Strand: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE—**Rialto**: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy. "The McGuerins from Brooklyn."

SOMERVILLE—**Central**: "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea.

Strand: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. "Treat 'Em Rough," Eddie Albert, Peggy Moran.

Capitol: "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy. "The Undying Monster," James Ellison, Heather Angel.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—**Camee**: "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. "Pierre of the Plains." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — **Wakefield**: "Mummy's Tomb," Lon Chaney, Dick Foran. 2:17, 8:02. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 3:33, 9:17.

WALTHAM—**Embassy**: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—**Waterlown Square**: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 2, 8.

Coolidge: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 2, 8.

WAVERLEY—**Strand**: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis, June Bishop.

WELLESLEY HILLS—**Community Playhouse**: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "March of Time—One Day of War." 2:15 and 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—**West Newton**: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—**Winchester**: "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, J. Carroll.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m.—Shipmates Ashore. GSI, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

London—6:30 p. m.—"The War in the Air." GSI, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

London—6:45 p. m.—News; News Analysis. GSI, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Army in Starlight. GSC, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 3.92 meg., 103 m.

Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Chungking—9:30 p. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel, GSI, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 3.92 meg., 103 m.

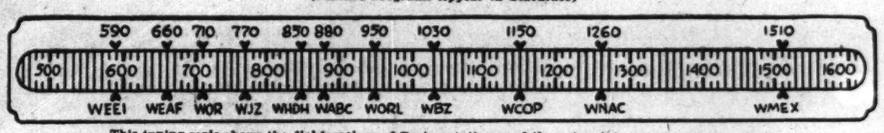
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—"Orquesta Progresista." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4z, 9.68 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Stanley Dixon, comments	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Shady Valley Folks.....	Popular Music
3:30 Snapshots; "Post"	Margaret Janis, soprano	"Pepper Young's Family"	Shady Valley Folks.....	The Limerick Market...
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks.....	The Limerick Market...
4:00 News Service	Air Express Music.....	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Walter Compton, news..	John Kirby's Orchestra.
4:15 4 Sharps in 1 Flat.	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch...	"Uncle Sam"; drama ...	Kay Kyser's Orchestra..
4:30 The Family Front..	Air Express Music.....	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Nobody's Children";	Ray Noble's Orchestra..
4:45 Doris Tirrell, organ	Terry O'Toole, songs....	"Widder Brown"; sketch	drama	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra..
5:00 "Dauntless Dutch".	Terry O'Toole, songs.	"When a Girl Marries".	Sheelah Carter, news...	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
5:15 Date Book; Follies.	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30 Pic O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Junior Newscaster.....	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service .....
6:00 News comments ...	"Terry and the Pirates"	News: Capt. Kirkoven..	News Service	Light Classics: music...
6:15 Mary Small, songs.	News Highlights	Jack Dalton, songs....	Press Roundup; Sports.	Sports Stories; Taxes...
6:30 Walt Cassel, songs.	"This Is My Story"; dr..	Music: Hum and Strum	News from Abroad.....	Art Kassel's Orchestra..
6:45 The World Today..	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 Four to Go: variety	Victor Borge: Sports...	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	March to Victory.....
7:15 "Ceiling Unlimited"	Anthony Bruno's Or....	News of the World.....	Who, Me? Yank Starlets	Popular Music .....
7:30 "Blondie"; sketch..	"The Lone Ranger";	Red Cross Program....	"Magic Carpet"; drama.	Shady Valley Folks....
7:45 "Blondie"; sketch.	Western dramatization	John Barry, comments..	"Magic Carpet"; drama.	The Limerick Market...
8:00 "Vox Pop"; uiz..	Earl Godwin, news.....	Cavalcade of America..	"Sizing Up the News"...	"This Is My Story"; dr.
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz...	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America..	The Barries: Willard Trio	Bob Crosby's Showcase..
8:30 "Gay 90's Revue"...	"True or False"; quiz...	Marg. Speaks, soprano;	"Adventures of Bulldog	"Drama Shop"; drama..
8:45 music: Cecil Brown	"True or False"; quiz...	A. Wallenstein's Orch..	Drummond"; drama	Made to Order .....
9:00 Theater: Pauline	"Counterspy"; espionage	"Great Artists"; Law-	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Classical Album: Brahms'
9:15 Geddard, Ray Mil-	drama	rence Tibbett: orch...	News Service	Symphony No. 1.....
9:30 land in "Reap the	Bobby Sherwood's Orch..	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz".....	Alex Drier, Mediation	A. L. Alexander's Medita-
9:45 Wild Wind"	Dance orchestra; Talk..	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz".....	Board: guest panel	tion Board: guest panel
10:00 Guild: C. Laughton,	Raymond Gram Swing..	Josephine Antoine:	Raymond Clapper, news	Symphony No. 1; Olym-
10:15 Stand By for Act'n	Gracie Fields, songs....	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	"Our Morale"; D. Pardue	pics-Philadelphia Fal-
10:30 Ogden Nash; Guy	World's Most Honored	"Information Please";	Paul Schubert, news....	cons hockey game; News
10:45 Lombardo's Orch..	Music	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Victory Night Watch....
11:00 News: World War II	Lionel Hampton's Orch..	News; Songs; Talk.....	News Service	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra.
11:15 News; News summ'ry	Newscast	What Can I Do?: drama	Dick Rorer's Orchestra..	Sonny Dunham's Or

Women's Activities: Enduring Czechs

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Once more the mission of the Czechoslovaks is to endure, Madame Jan Papánek told Czechoslovakians and their friends who were gathered at the studio of WRUL yesterday afternoon to celebrate the anniversary of Thomas G. Masaryk, founder of the Czech Republic.

"They have gone through periods of intense suffering before, but never failed to endure," she said. "They have the same determination today to withstand and to continue to live." Madame Papánek is wife of the Czechoslovak Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

Speaking of the fact that women are doing their share of enduring, she paid tribute to President Masaryk's part in the role women have played in the Czech Republic. "He gave them so many opportunities," she said. In the newspaper he published, for instance, there was a whole section for women, edited by a woman.

'No Woman's Question'

Before Czechoslovakia became a Republic, he fought for the rights of women in Parliament and as a teacher. He insisted, she said, that there was no "woman's question," that it was simply a matter of the rights of citizens. When the Constitution was formed it contained no discrimination. Both men and women could vote at the age of 21.

Madame Papánek brought a message from Dr. Alice Masaryk, the President's daughter, who is now living in New York. She had asked Dr. Alice how she would describe her father. "Tell them," the latter said, "that father was always gentle. He was always thorough, and he was always simple."

His daughter continued with one of her vivid childhood recollections which Madame Papánek repeated. Alice had done something one day which she knew was wrong and the subject was brought up at the dinner table that night. "My father looked at me, but he didn't say a word," is the way Dr. Alice describes it today. "But just by the gesture with which he passed me the sugar I knew that he understood, that he was reprimanding me, and also that he forgave me."

Madame Papánek was introduced by Mrs. Waitstill H. Sharp, of Wellesley, who told of witnessing the Masaryk celebration in Prague four years ago. Mrs. J. Philip Lane of Weston, in Czechoslovakian costume, sang a group of Czech folk songs, and later led the audience in Czech favorites they requested her to play.

Art Exhibited

Miss Nancy Blunt welcomed the guests to WRUL in behalf of Walter Lemon and explained that although the station has now been taken over by the Government, it produces one short-wave program of its own a day and is also preparing numerous long-wave programs which are radiocast over other stations. Plane were made for Madame Papánek to make a recording of her speech to be used later on one of WRUL's United Nations programs.

An exhibit of Czechoslovakian art included exquisite needlework, etchings, paintings, pottery, and a unique glass vase, which is the prized possession of the Waitstill Sharps. They had admired it at an exposition in Prague, admired it casually as one would a work of art that particularly appealed to one. A few days later the glass-maker brought it to their hotel. "You admired this vase," he told them. "I don't want the Germans to have it. You take it to America."

By a Staff Photographer

World Affairs Their Vital Concern

Miss Lydia Dan, left, and Mrs. Max R. Ulin confer on plans for the World Affairs Conference to be held at the Copley-Plaza on Friday under the auspices of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. As Federation Chairman of International Affairs, Mrs. Ulin is General Chairman of the Conference. Miss Dan, who is Director of the Women's Division of United China Relief in Boston, will take part in the program. The list of distinguished speakers includes Sir Girja S. Bajpai, first Indian Minister to America; Dr. Jose Padin, authority on Latin America; Donald MacAfee, who fought in the French Foreign Legion; Bayard Tuckerman, just back from the African front; Mrs. Pitirim A. Sorokin, former lecturer at the University of Petrograd, and Walter F. Kotching, professor of education at Smith College. Although all luncheon tickets have been sold, Mrs. Ulin reports that there will be plenty of seats for those who wish to come only for the speaking at both the morning and afternoon sessions, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. There will be no luncheon speakers.

Music Lovers' Club Concert Tomorrow

The Junior Concert of the Music Lovers' Club of Boston will be held tomorrow morning in the Charter Room of the New England Mutual Building at 11 o'clock.

Advancing promising young persons in the world of music has been one aim of the club since its founding in 1911. Once a year it gives a Junior Concert to introduce such young students to a Boston audience.

Tomorrow's performers will be Barbara Phelan, harpist; Virginia Churchill, pianist; Gloria LeClair, soprano; Armand Yarmunian, violinist; Robert Kellamay, piano; Robert Weeks, trumpet. The accompanists will be Frances Archer Madsen and Ala Hovaness.

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Five Warcraft Are Launched Over Week End in N. E. Area

War Activities in New England

Launchings in New England over the weekend were led by the Destroyer Braine at Bath (Maine) Iron Works yesterday. Sponsored by Mrs. Daniel L. Braine of Brooklyn, the craft was named for her husband's grandfather, Rear Admiral Daniel Lawrence Braine, Naval hero of the Civil and Mexican Wars.

Three Liberty ships off the ways at South Portland (Maine) Shipbuilding Corporation were named for one-time college presidents: Francis Amasa Walker, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1881-1896; Timothy Dwight, Yale University, 1795-1817, and Ezra Cornell, first president of Cornell University.

Sponsors listed were: Mrs. Karl L. Compton, wife of M. I. T.'s present president, for the Walker; Mrs. Sumner Sewall, wife of Maine's Governor, for the Dwight; and Mrs. Emily Lebengood Cornell, wife of a descendant of Ezra Cornell, for the third ship.

The submarine Bonefish was launched at the Electric Boat Company's yard at Groton, Conn., yesterday, the second in two weeks by the company. It was sponsored by Mrs. Freeland A. Daubin, wife of Rear Admiral Daubin, commander of submarines in the Atlantic Fleet.

Award Cross

Parents of Corp. David W. Pohl of Wellesley, who has been reported missing in action since taking part in the Doolittle raid on Tokyo, are to receive his Distinguished Flying Cross in ceremonies tonight at 7:45 at the Gamaliel Bradford Senior High School in Wellesley. Corporal Pohl was a gunner on a medium bomber. Col. John I. Moore, commanding Grenier Field, Manchester, N. H., will make the presentation.

Best Record

The best production record at the Hytron Corporation's war plant at Newburyport, and the highest eye test on record there belong to Mrs. Pearl F. Franklin of Amesbury. Oldest worker in the plant, she recently received a letter from an Army official who termed her "a production soldier" and declared her example is an inspiration to those around her.

Ask Insurance

Government life insurance for all members of the armed services should be made compulsory instead of optional, in the opinion of the Rehabilitation Committee of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion. At a meeting last Saturday, the Committee took its stand and also suggested that the Government acquire "large estates and summer resorts" as hospitalization and recuperative centers to ease a growing burden on existing facilities.

Cite Peru

For aid given at the time of an Army plane crash last Aug. 15, the village of Peru, a community of 30 families high up in the Berkshires, yesterday received a citation of honor from the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

The names of 23 of the Village's civilian defense workers are on the citation. Rescuers had dashed to the burning plane to help survivors. Woodsmen cleared a road through dense forest land for ambulances. Air-raid wardens relayed word of the crash to Army officials while village women dispensed coffee and milk. One of the workers, a 75-year-old man, stood guard at a trail leading to the plane.

Memorial Post

Honoring Harris R. Tracy, one of the first volunteer observers of the First Fighter Command to relinquish his civilian job to go into armed service, his Observation Post at Canton, Mass., has been given his name as a memorial, following word that he was killed at Guadalcanal on duty as a Marine.

Map Training

Among evening courses on war training in Boston and vicinity being launched this week by Boston University are those in topographic mapping, college algebra and trigonometry, and camouflage.

Army News

Announcing a new Army policy to sever connections between camp newspapers and civilians, Fort Devens has just published its first weekly "Digest" without paid advertising.

With a reduced circulation, the tabloid was also of smaller size, down to eight pages, as compared with as many as 20 pages recently. The Camp's Public Relations Office, which in the past had channeled all official news to the civilian contractor, now has complete responsibility for the publication, receiving Army funds to finance it.

Some camp publications in the past were exclusively financed by Army funds, and the new policy now extends to all such publications, it was pointed out.

From Greater Boston Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered yesterday from Greater Boston pulpits:

The Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Lindsey at the Brookline Baptist Church:

"One of the major tasks of the church is to educate humanity in the moral use of the power we possess. We are learning from the present war that power in the possession of those lacking intelligence and character, jeopardizes democracy, religion and civilization.

"Unless power is controlled by character there is more hope that the beasts of the field will survive a thousand years from now than that man will survive with such power as he now controls. We must teach man that power of every sort is a trust from God to be used to bless and not to curse our neighbors."

Dr. Harold J. Ockenga at the Park Street Church (Congregation):

"We forget all too easily what the Lord has done for us. Remember we cannot bring to mind these things too often. Christians need things to assist them in piety, not pictures, crucifixes, but memories of wonders of redemption—that which Christ asks us to remember, especially his death for us.

"To be without Christ describes an unchristian condition with no knowledge of, obedience to or benefits from Christ. Absence of Christ means deprivation of life, light, calmness and salvation in a wicked world."

The Rt. Rev. Alfred A. Gilman, Bishop of Hankow, China, at Christ Church in Cambridge (Episcopal):

"That the mission of the Christian church in China was successful is marked in the fact that translation of the Bible gave China its national language. The Christian mission gave modern education to China, which in turn has produced Chinese able to handle modern problems.

"'Bushido' meaning 'the way of the warrior' to the Japanese is differentiated from the Chinese meaning 'the way of the scholar' because the Christian church has not converted the Japanese. That is why we are fighting a war in the Far East."

Fish Is Out As Speaker On March 17

Announcement by Representative Hamilton Fish of New York that he would be unable to accept the invitation to speak in South Boston on Evacuation Day, March 17, today terminated a controversy which has gone on since last week, and left the South Boston Citizens' Association without a holiday speaker.

The Republican Congressman, in a letter to Chief Marshal William B. Gallagher, said his remarks on the floor of the House last week, when he termed Newburgh, N. Y., and not Boston, the true "Cradle of American Liberty," were "facetious" and were made in "friendly debate" with Representative John McCormack of South Boston.

Representative Fish said he would appreciate it if another speaker could be secured as it "would be extremely difficult for me to leave Congress at this time and to spend two nights on the train in order to make the speech."

Mr. Gallagher indicated a belief that Mr. Fish might reconsider his decision, thus avoiding the selection of another orator for the ceremonies at Dorchester Heights monument the morning of the 17th.

Final Neumann Lecture Scheduled for Wednesday

Emanuel Neumann, former Executive Director of the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs, will deliver the final lecture in the series on "World Affairs and the Jew," at the Hotel Bradford, on Wednesday, March 10. He will discuss "Palestine in the Present and Postwar World."

One Town Has 'Court' for Victory Gardens

"Our town" has received a "yardstick" for determining the size of Victory Gardens—"plant as much garden as your wife will take care of."

That definition drew a hearty laugh from the townspeople who attended the local Victory Garden meeting at Town Hall.

The metropolitan papers have been carrying so much news about what the bigger cities are doing for Victory gardening that we thought you might like to know what "our town" is doing. For its Victory Garden program will be typical of what small towns are doing throughout the country for war gardens.

Now our town happens to be Westwood. It is a small town, approximately 3,000 population. It remains pleasantly rural. Its main street, High Street, still has proportionately many more residences than stores along its course. Its citizenry is made up of older farming families, large estate owners, and smaller residential plots of those who work in Boston and near by.

The field representative from Norfolk County Agricultural School, Walpole, Mass., who talked to us, introduced a "court" consisting of four points, or tests, to determine the value of the vegetables that one will choose to plant in a war garden. He said that this "court" had been devised by Prof. Paul Dempsey of the Waltham Field Station of Massachusetts State College.

These four tests are:

1. Productivity.
2. Nutrition.
3. Ease of growing.
4. Number of times it will be eaten.

It will be readily seen, the field representative pointed out, that tomatoes, snap beans, carrots, cabbage, lettuce, and greens will fulfill all the conditions of this "court."

As instances of vegetables that fulfill some of these conditions he named beets, parsnips, radishes, and turnips. These varieties are prolific, tasty, and easy to grow, but they fall down on the fourth category, the agriculturist said. Hence, he added, they may be considered as a fillip to the vegetable diet, if desired, but are not a main crop. If beets are sown thickly with the intention of using the tops as greens, then they will fulfill all conditions of the "court."

Potatoes and corn are good crops, the townspeople were told, but require more garden space.

Four points were outlined by the county representative as factors for contributing to the success of a Victory Garden:

1. Site. Find out the potential value of the ground selected, by having a soil test made. Don't plant in extra heavy soil or on ground that has less than eight hours of sunlight a day.
2. Avoid competition with other plants. In other words, do not plant crops under trees whose roots will compete with vegetables for the plant food that has been placed in the garden.
3. Be certain that the ground can be plowed and harrowed. If the ground has not been used or lain fallow, plowing will save many back-breaking hours of labor in turning the top soil over by hand.
4. Lime the soil immediately if it needs it. Never put lime in with manure at the same time as the lime will release valuable ammonia from the manure before it becomes available to the soil. If you elect to use fertilizer broadcast it over the ground rather than casting it in the seed rows at the time of planting. Fertilizer will burn seeds on contact.

Old tools that can be repaired were much better quality than new ones, the town's prospective gardeners were advised. New wooden handles may be fitted to the metal portions of hoes, spading forks, and shovels.

Small homeowners whose house foundations are planted were advised by the field representative to investigate the possibilities of putting in tomato plants and pole beans in their house and lawn border beds. A dozen tomato plants or a packet of pole bean seeds may be shared by several neighbors who intend to make border plantings in order to avoid wastage of plants and seed.

Important Dates For Consumers

Today—Fuel oil coupons for Period 5 become valid today for 10 gallons each in Zone B.

March 11—Fuel oil coupons for Period 5 become valid today for 10 gallons each in Zone A.

March 15—Sugar ration stamp No. 11 good through this date for 3 pounds.

March 16 — Sugar ration stamp No. 12 good for 5 pounds through May 31.

March 21 — Coffee ration stamp No. 25 good for one pound through this date.

March 21—No. 4 coupons in "A" gasoline ration books good through this date for 3 gallons each.

March 31—Last day for use of food ration stamps marked A, B, and C in ration book No. 2, good for 48 points worth of rationed foods.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of "A" ration coupons.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good for 8 gallons each through this date in Zone B.

Contributions For Red Cross Found Lagging

Contributions during the first week of the American Red Cross's drive for funds were reported lagging by Charles F. Rowley, general chairman of the campaign for the Boston Metropolitan Chapter at the first report luncheon today.

Several hundred volunteer Red Cross workers were warned that unless the pace speeded up considerably the Red Cross would be compelled to curtail part of its extensive program for the armed forces.

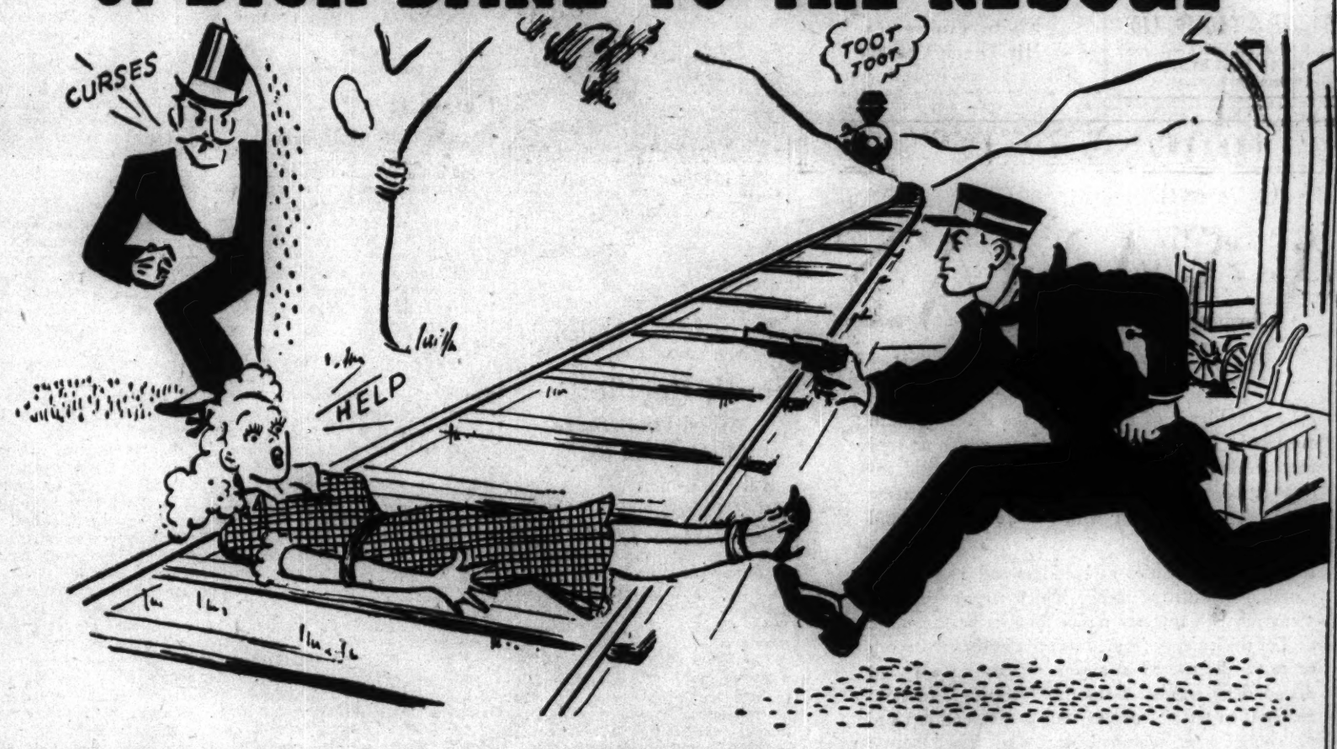
Reporting "just over half a million dollars" during the first week's drive Mr. Rowley said that the decision is up to every resident of Greater Boston whether the quota of $2,145,000 is realized.

"Income taxes are due and heavier than ever," he added. "We must buy bonds, although that's not a gift but a very sound investment. And there are other worthy agencies deserving of your support. But this war will not be won by men who think in terms of income. We must give of our capital and savings while this war lasts.

"Nowhere," he emphasized, "nowhere is your money better spent than to support the official agency for service to the armed forces—the agency which President Roosevelt has described as 'an essential auxiliary of our armed forces and a key agency in civilian defense'—the American Red Cross.

"But beware of this 'let George do it' attitude," he warned. "A major reason we are in this war is because we 'let George do it' after the last war."

"FOILED AGAIN"
or DICK DARE TO THE RESCUE



YOU'D hardly expect, in these modern days, we'd be rescuing damsels in distress—snatching them from in front of the locomotive in the same old nick o' time. But we do. While they aren't tied to the tracks, a surprising number of ladies (and men, too) do the silliest things at railroad stations and crossings.

Every day, regular as clockwork, some dauntless soul laughs in the jaws of death by hanging so far over the safety lines painted on all our station platforms that only the agility of a friend or station employee saves him from the wheels.

Others in their anxiety to save a few seconds (for what we're never ascertained) insist on opening gates and leaving trains on the wrong side, violating a safety rule made for their own protection. Other hardier souls insist on climbing fences or sauntering across tracks—pooh-poohing the approaching train, all unmindful of the danger it entails.

In these war-time days our country can't spare any man or woman. It's more important than ever to keep healthy and to avoid careless and thoughtless acts which endanger not only your own, but others' lives as well.

Most of our patrons who have ridden with us for years know about and observe safety rules. But, even some of the old-timers (preoccupied, probably, with the problems of the times) are at times as careless these days as those who are less accustomed to riding on trains. Hence this hint.

All the time is train time wherever you see a railroad track. Don't foolishly be "certain" you "know" when the trains are due or how fast they approach your station or crossing. There's a lot of extra trains—troops, munitions and other things of war which we, and all other railroads are moving these days.

So again, please remember to STOP and LOOK and LISTEN. Keep back of those safety lines. Time taken out to play nursemaid to careless travelers and trespassers these days is just so much time lost from the bigger jobs which our men have to do in wartime.

We thank you.

Boston and Maine
ONE OF AMERICA'S RAILROADS—ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

British Artillery Forces Rommel to Retreat in Tunisia

Continued from Page 1

33 of Marshal Rommel's tanks were destroyed while not a single British tank was knocked out, a communiqué disclosed.

The heavy action at the southern end of the Tunisian front was accompanied by aggressive Allied patrol activity and local gains in the north and destructive aerial blows at an Axis convoy sighted in the Mediterranean between Sicily and Tunisia.

Bombers with fighter escorts sank two vessels of the convoy, left another sinking, set five others afire, and shot down six escorting planes, the communiqué said.

In all, 15 Axis aircraft were declared destroyed during the day, while "none of our aircraft is missing."

American patrols, in two sorties, captured 95 Italians some 20 miles west of Gafsa.

Authorities said, however, that other United States patrols had withdrawn westward from the town of Pichon, 100 miles to the northeast, to avoid heavy Axis fire from the dominating hills north and south of the town.

Rommel Attack Launched Saturday

Marshal Rommel made his first attack against British positions before the Mareth Line at 4:30 a. m. Saturday and, when this was repulsed by British infantrymen and tanks, launched another at 7:30 a. m. This gained some high ground, but a British counterattack within an hour left the Eighth Army in complete control of the ridge.

Still trying, 30 Axis tanks and 1,000 infantrymen struck at a point five miles west of Medenine. Extremely heavy British artillery fire pinned them down and then forced their withdrawal.

"It appears the enemy was seeking the high ground in the hope of slipping through our forces," the military source said. "But his efforts completely failed and, at the moment, he is making no further offensive efforts toward our positions."

Allied air forces were credited with a contribution to the stemming of the attacks Saturday. Moreover, of the 15 Axis aircraft destroyed Sunday, nine were said to have been shot down while challenging Allied bombers and fighters sweeping the southern zone. In addition, Cairo dispatches said 20 others probably were destroyed or damaged.

Lightning-escorted B-25 Mitchell bombers and B-17 Flying Fortresses starred in the attacks upon the Axis convoy.

Protected by from five to seven naval vessels and from 10 to 20 planes, the convoy was sighted by a Mitchell formation. Dodging in at 200 feet to avoid cables from barrage balloons sent up by one ship, the bombers sank a small merchant ship, left a large merchant ship in a sinking condition and set afire two other small merchantmen and an escort vessel.

A Mitchell bomber piloted by Lieut. Robert M. Hamilton, although hit many times by anti-aircraft shell fragments which injured several crewmen, dropped bombs on two ships and returned to its base for a successful belly landing.

Flying Fortresses Hit Three Vessels

Flying Fortresses then went to the scene, where the vessels were circling one of the burning ships. The Fortresses scored direct hits on three vessels, one of which blew up and sank in three minutes. Another Axis plane was shot into the sea.

Other heavy bombers attacked the port of Sousse, where hits were observed on a large ship, on the quays and warehouses, and on the railway yards, the communiqué said.

Allied forces in northern Tunisia, meanwhile, had seized the initiative against Col. Gen. Jurgen von Arnim's Axis army based at Tunis and Bizerte after throwing off a large-scale German offensive designed to take the pressure off of Marshal Rommel's northwestern flank.

There were strong indications the enemy had fought himself out in the northern coastal sector after a nine-day attack which cost him heavily in men and tanks. The limited patrol activity to which the fighting had dwindled was pushed more intensively by the British-American First Army than by General von Arnim's forces.

There was growing evidence that the Germans under General von Arnim were feeling the shattering effects of concentrated artillery fire which they were not able to match. The shelling was having the same effect that dive-bombing had on Allied troops in the early part of the war when soldiers became depressed by the necessity of taking punishment day after day without being able to reply.

French troops were reported moving along the north shore of the Chott Djerid salt marshes toward Tozeur, about 120 miles northwest of the Mareth fortifications, apparently without immediate opposition, since a French communiqué said it was "a calm day on our front."

At the same time, a Dakar radio broadcast, head by CBS, declared French patrols were within two miles of Gafsa, about 30 miles north of the marshes and 70 miles in from the east coast. The town is an important Nazi supply base in south central Tunisia and a western bastion for the Mareth position.

80 Below, 90 Above Easy for Lawrence

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 8

Temperatures as low as 80 below have been produced in a climatic research laboratory established by the Quartermaster Gorps at Lawrence, Mass. The low temperatures are used in testing food, clothing and military equipment for sub-zero weather.

The laboratory also is equipped with a "hot room" to simulate desert conditions.

Solomons:

American Aircraft Bomb Enemy Bases

American aircraft heavily bombed Japan's Munda air base and struck at other enemy centers in the Central and Northwestern Solomon Islands Friday and Saturday, the Navy reported.

United States aircraft bombed enemy installations at Viru Harbor on the southern coast of New Georgia Island.

During the night of March 5-6, Japanese planes raided United States positions on Tulagi Island, 20 miles north of Guadalcanal airfield.

However, a large force of United States planes bombed and strafed Japanese positions at Munda on New Georgia Island.

During the morning, Liberator heavy bombers bombed and started fires in the enemy-held areas at Kahili, Buin, and Ballale in the Shortland Island area.

South Pacific:

Allied Fliers Stage Widespread Raids

Allied fliers attacked the Japanese over a wide area in the Southwest Pacific Sunday, damaging enemy airdromes in New Britain and New Guinea, bombing an 8,000-ton cargo ship and making 31 strafing thrusts at Japanese positions in the Salamaua region of New Guinea, an Allied communiqué said.

The cargo ship was attacked by a reconnaissance unit off the New Guinea north coast and was last seen heading eastward under reduced speed. The extent of damage to the ship was not determined.

Japanese airdromes at Gasmata and Cape Gloucester, New Britain, and Salamaua, New Guinea, were bombed and direct hits were reported on the runways of the New Britain airfields. Two flights of attack planes bombed and machine-gunned Japanese ground troops in the area southeast of Salamaua and later supply barges off the coast were attacked, it was announced.

Allied medium units also bombed and strafed the waterfront area of the Japanese-occupied port of Toeal in the Kai Islands, "causing further heavy damage and many fires," the communiqué said.

The Japanese responded more sharply than usual, sending nine medium bombers to attack Goodenough Island in the D'Entrecasteaux group off northeastern Papua, but there were no casualties or damage, the bulletin declared.

British Spitfires shot down a Japanese bomber on reconnaissance over Darwin, Australia, bringing to eight the number of enemy planes they have accounted for in the few weeks they have been in action in this theater. A single Japanese plane dropped a bomb on Merauke, on the southern coast of New Guinea, without harm, the communiqué said.

By a Staff Artist

Russians Aim for Vyazma

White arrows indicate main points of Russian advance, the main push being in the direction of Vyazma, southwest of Moscow. Black line shows present position of the front.

Russia:

Soviet Columns Nearing Vyazma

The Red Army pushed westward with fresh Soviet troops pouring into gaps in the German lines far west of Gzhatsk and south of Olenino where two Russian columns apparently are planning the doom of the important German base of Vyazma, 35 miles west of Gzhatsk, which they occupied March 6.

Capture of more than a hundred more settlements was reported while numerous others are falling continuously and still others are blockaded by the Red Army and are on the verge of falling.

Withdrawal of Nazi troops from Sychevka, midway between Rzhev and Vyazma, was announced in a German High Command communiqué broadcast from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press. The High Command explained that this conformed with the "planned shortening of our front."

Soviet attacks were declared to have been held in the Orel sector and south of Lake Ilmen. Somewhat enigmatically, the communiqué reported that "southwest of Kharkov, our attacking divisions broke enemy resistance and carried an attack into the region west of the town." It mentioned neither specific objectives nor the distance of the battle site from the Russian-held city. A transocean dispatch concerning the same Ukrainian operation said the Germans "successfully progressed despite snowdrifts and difficult terrain."

Winter weather is still holding its strong grip on central and northern Russia, but during the day the fast-climbing sun melts the top layers of snow and ice. They freeze again quickly when the shadows hit them.

Two Soviet Forces Converging at Gzhatsk

Two large Red Army forces are slicing large chunks out of the German lines and converging in the area northwest of Gzhatsk.

One of these forces, driving west and northwest from Gzhatsk, increased the threat to Vyazma from the front flank. The other, pushing south and southwest of Olenino, further increased the threat to this vital German base from the rear.

Although no exact distances were reported, Gzhatsk dispatches stated that artillery fire from the fast-moving battlefront was barely distinguishable in the city, captured only Saturday.

Permanent residents of Gzhatsk who survived the German occupation now are digging out household belongings, food, and possessions. Red Army sappers are removing mines in numerous buildings and helping to repair wrecked structures.

Pravda reported the Red Army was forcing the Germans from numerous settlements in Smolensk districts along a wide front.

The mid-day communiqué announced a further Soviet advance west of Sevsk, where several settlements were captured.

In the Don Basin, in the district southwest of Voroshilovgrad, the Red Army was reported fighting off attacks by large enemy forces of motorized infantry assisted by 60 tanks.

The Germans who are leaving their guns and stores of material behind as they abandon positions with which they have been threatening Moscow for about a year and a half, retreated in disorder in one sector when Soviet troops worked around behind their lines and threatened encirclement, the Russian communiqué said.

Six strongly fortified points of resistance south of Olenino fell to the Red Army forces on this northern arm of the offensive as they surged forward with all the great strength of Moscow's factories and supplies behind them, it was announced. More than 600 Germans were reported killed and others were sent to the rear as prisoners.

Southwest of Orel, where the Russians seem to be driving northwestward to pinch off the Nazi salient spearhead by Orel, more communities were captured west of Sevsk and isolated German garrisons offering resistance were wiped out, the communiqué said.

Over Britain:

German Raiders Fly Up Thames Estuary

A few German raiders flew up the Thames Estuary early Monday to drop heavy explosives in the Greater London area and put the Capital under an alert for the second time in a week.

The explosives fell in the counties surrounding London, causing some casualties, and later incendiary bombs were dropped at four widely-separated spots on the southeastern English Coast.

Only one raider was reported to have flown over the city, and the alert lasted about 30 minutes.

The streets were virtually deserted at the time of the alert.

Fifteen or more German Focke-Wulf 190s raided a southeast coast town Sunday, causing casualties with machine-gunning and bombing and scoring hits on a large hotel, a bank, and a store. Fighter-bombers also struck a south coast town, causing casualties and damage.

Two of the raiders were reported shot down.

Despite the severity of the attack on the southeast coast town, the casualty list was not believed high. Rescue reinforcements were sent to the scene from adjoining towns.

Meanwhile communications from Berlin said the victims in the British raid on Berlin March 1 now totaled 486 killed and 377 seriously injured.

The need for window glass is impossible to fill in the near future, these advices said, and shops will get only ordinary glass for their windows until the war's end.

Only those bombed out and hospitals will be permitted to buy light bulbs, and other persons were ordered to put all bulbs not absolutely necessary in reserve.

U-Boat Toll:

Two Vessels Sunk Off Brazilian Coast

The 6,075-ton freighter Brasiloide and the 3,540-ton passenger ship Afonso Pena have been sunk off the east coast of Brazil, bringing Brazilian ship losses in the war to 23, the Government announced.

All 26 men aboard the Brasiloide reached the beach safely in life boats. The ship formerly was the German freighter Montevideo which was taken over by Brazil after it ran into port to prevent capture or destruction by the British.

The Brasiloide was torpedoed Feb. 18 and the Afonso Pena was torpedoed March 2.

In China:

Japanese Retreat On Salween River

After being subjected to furious Chinese counterattacks, Japanese troops on the west bank of the Salween River have started a general retreat, the Central News Agency reported from Tali, adding that "many strategic points have been recovered by the Chinese."

The dispatch gave no further details, but it was recalled that an Army spokesman stated recently that Japanese positions on the west bank of the Salween stretched 35 miles northward from the Burma Road bridge which spans the river.

In the Yunnan-Burma border region, three separate actions were disclosed by the Chinese High Command communiqué, which also announced that fighting continued in Hunan Province, where the Chinese inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in repeated attacks.

In Yunnan Province, an enemy column striking northward from Tachupa encountered stiff Chinese resistance and was unable to make headway, the communiqué declared.

Chinese forces on the east bank of the Lungchwan River were reported to have captured Kiangtzuchen March 1. The communiqué said enemy remnants fled.

Part of the enemy forces at Myitkiyina Feb. 24 advanced to Shihhuika, 60 miles to the northeast, the communiqué said, but it declared the enemy was being halted.

In the Hupeh-Hunan border region of Hunan, the Chinese attacked the enemy near Niehchiaho, northwest of Pailochi, and "in repeated attacks inflicted heavy losses," it said.

In Burma:

American Air Force Hits 3 Axis Ships

The United States Army Tenth Air Force stated that three Japanese merchant vessels in Rangoon River have been sunk or damaged.

A 5,000-ton cargo ship was reported resting on the river bottom at Elephant Point as a result of action not previously reported.

Meanwhile, Royal Air Force Blenheims, escorted by fighters, made a sharp attack Sunday on the Japanese base at Auktaungbin, 40 miles north of Akyab in Western Burma, dropping numerous bombs in the target area, a British communiqué reported.

"Further damage was caused by fighter escorts which made low-level attacks before and after the bombings," the bulletin said.

Other RAF fighters were reported to have carried out offensive patrols in the Akyab area. One plane was lost in these operations, the communiqué said.

Japanese planes were said to have flown over the Rathedaung area, 25 miles northwest of Akyab, but no reports of casualties or damage have been received, the bulletin said.

Roosevelt Stresses Freedom of Press

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt, in a letter yesterday to the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association of America, celebrating national Negro Newspaper Week, said the observance has "particular significance this year."

Freedom of the press, the President said, was one of the things for which the nation is fighting.

The President's letter was read over the Columbia Broadcasting System's network on a program which ended the fifth annual observance of national Negro Newspaper Week and the 116th anniversary of the American Negro press.

Japan Strengthens Zero; Guadalcanal Attack Planned?

Continued from Page 1

the game of hide and seek which was being played by the major portion of the two opposinng fleets.

As far as any naval attempt on Guadalcanal is concerned, it appears to be ruled out. The daily increasing concentration of United States troops and aircraft there makes it doubly certain that the Japanese never can retake it in this way. Their experience in sending masses of ships and men would seem to have ended too disastrously last October and November for the attempt to be repeated.

Moreover, recent fighting in the Solomons indicates that the Japanese now are more concerned with containing the newly won United States base and rendering it untenable as an advance base for the Navy through concentrated aircraft attacks.

Intrenched at Bougainville

The Japanese are entrenched firmly at Bougainville, with air bases at Buka and Buin. The route southeastward to the Henderson Field on Guadalcanal is flanked by a seaplane base at Rekata Bay on Santa Isabel Island and new air strips at Kolombangara and Munda in New Georgia.

Utilizing this chain of bases, Japanese long-range bombers, coming down from Bougainville, can pick up shorter-ranged fighter escorts at New Georgia, thus enabling the total force to make the remaining 165-mile hop to Guadalcanal with plenty of range to spare.

Repeated bombings by United States planes have inflicted heavy damage on these Japanese air bases, but they have not yet knocked them out.

While the Japanese have lost probably half their heavy cruiser strength, more than half the original heavy carriers, and two of their battleships, they still maintain a very powerful naval force. But it is doubtful whether it is powerful enough to come out and challenge the American naval units.

Spearhead Tips Blunted

Just how far the United States fleet could advance inside the periphery of Japanese holdings before the Japanese would challenge cannot be judged by an unofficial observer. United States successes in Papua and at Guadalcanal have shorn off the tips of the Japanese twin spearhead pointing to Australia and to the United States base at New Caledonia, the Fiji Islands, and the New Hebrides. It has, at the moment, placed the Japanese on the defensive.

While it is not yet apparent whether these victories are to be followed up via Gasmata to Rabaul and via Munda and Bougainville to Rabaul—thus to fashion a powerful wedge aimed at the Japanese naval stronghold of Truk—such a possibility cannot be ruled out.

Sub Sinks 13 Ships

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The Navy disclosed that a single American submarine has sunk 13 Japanese ships—10 cargo vessels, and 3 warships.

The submarine, which was not named, was commanded by Lieut. Commander Lucius Henry Chappell of Columbus, Ga.

On one occasion the submarine torpedoed a Japanese freighter. "After a few minutes the ship blew up with a terrific explosion. It was loaded with ammunition."

A few months after Pearl Harbor, Commander Chappell and his crew had an entire Japanese battle fleet steam over them while they lay submerged and unable to attack lest they be discovered.

This incident started with the sinking of a destroyer. The Navy's account said: They found it one morning. "At first we thought we'd take a shot at him right away," Commander Chappell said. "But we couldn't get in position. He was on a regular patrol. We simply went to the spot where we figured he'd be at 5 o'clock, and waited till 5 o'clock. Sure enough, there he was. We kept our bow on him until the range was right, and put a salvo of torpedoes into him. He just dropped his nose quietly under and sank. We dug down deep and got out."

A few nights later, a procession of these ships came out of the harbor. Two cruisers and an aircraft carrier, with the big, black flat-top gliding majestically and the cruisers guarding its flanks.

The submarine closed in for the attack. But the carrier was churning the sea with all the might of its huge engines, and before the submarine could move into position it was safely by.

But one of the cruisers swept by in easy range, and Commander Chappell put his bow toward it and launched his fish. The explosions shivered the submarine as two of the torpedoes connected. The cruiser didn't go down, but she was clearly deep trouble as she made off.

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ΑΔΑΜΑΣ

From the dawn of history has the diamond been esteemed. Its incomparable hardness which no tool then known could master and its practical indestructibility helped the Greeks to find a name for it, Αδαμας from which came adamant, and finally diamond.

It was these qualities of hardness and permanence (combined with its rarity) which surrounded the diamond with mystery rather than its beauty. The skill of the lapidary (sometime early in the eighteenth century) discovered a means of cutting a rough diamond by another diamond, "faceting" so as to enable it to reflect light as only a diamond can and polishing with diamond dust. Its inner beauty blazed out and it became and has remained the most desired of gems.

But the diamond's claim upon our esteem does not end there. Its industrial use has made possible a degree of accuracy and a speed in working which our forefathers would have thought impossible. Could they see some of the results achieved today they would be inclined to add still further to the halo of mystical properties surrounding the diamond. For without the diamond precision instruments on aeroplanes would not be so precise, bearings on machines turning at high speeds could not be ground to such an uncanny degree of accuracy that vibration is almost entirely eliminated; neither ships, aeroplanes, locomotives nor motor cars could travel so fast with safety. Neither could aerial photography employ those all-seeing lenses which diamond grinding has made possible. Indeed, there is scarcely an industry contributing to the victory effort today which does not directly or indirectly make use of and pay tribute to the diamond.

And when industry turns once more to production for a world at peace, the diamond will still be playing its part, still surmounting new difficulties, conquering new worlds. Neither will the appeal of its beauty grow less.

The diamond will remain Αδαμας—the invincible.

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LONDON · W1

Spring Conversation

CHARLES
I haven't bought a new suit since the war and now I have to get a new one.
GEORGE
Same here. I've just been to The Fifty Shilling Tailors—they're good.
CHARLES
I suppose in these Utility days, you couldn't have much choice of cloth.
GEORGE
Don't you believe it. The Fifty Shilling Tailors are still offering a big selection of patterns.
CHARLES
What about cut and style?
GEORGE
As good as ever—made to measure. And you can get anything you want so long as you don't try to break the Government regulations.
CHARLES
I don't want to pay too much—I'm buying Savings Certificates.
GEORGE
Listen, the top price allowed by the Government now for the highest grade is £5 3s. 5d. Well, I got that same suit last week for 95/- and top grade cloth too. That's more than half a Certificate saved.

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King Adds Fuel to Bulgarian Political Pot

Boris between Nazi and Russian fires; killing of General Lukoff adds to general tension.

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, March 8—Political and diplomatic intrigues continue inside Bulgaria, according to reliable reports arriving here and King Boris now finds himself in an increasingly difficult position.

Secret antagonism between King Boris and the Nazis is disclosed by reports that some circles in Sofia credit the King with being indirectly involved in the recent assassination of the pro-Nazi Gen. Christo Lukoff, which had been generally attributed to Bulgarian Communists. The Nazis, made furious by the sudden removal of their pet Quisling, profited by the occasion and immediately had Sofia's Chief of Police removed and replaced by the Police Chief at Varha, who is reputed to be the most relentless anti-Communist persecutor in Bulgaria.

The attempt to implicate the King in the Lukoff assassination naturally has caused tention to arise between King Boris and the Germans, it was reported from Sofia, despite the good-will telegram which the Bulgarian King recently addressed to Hitler on the anniversary of Bulgaria joining the Axis. Whether King Boris will profit by the removal of General Lukoff remains to be seen.

Germans Need King

Boris still has several cards which he can play and the Nazis, even if they do mistrust him, still need him. However, the interior situation in Bulgaria is daily becoming more upset. The King has promised his people that despite their territorial gains they will not enter the war and as long as Bulgaria remains in its present position, King Boris will retain his popularity with the mass of the Bulgarian people. Moreover, he has also resisted German pressure and refused to break off diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia, and this firm stand is appreciated by the Bulgarians.

However, should the Germans, as now seems likely, demand active use of the Bulgarian Army, King Boris' position will become extremely difficult. But the King has always played for time and perhaps he hopes that an eventual Allied landing in the Balkans may save him.

On the other hand, there are definite signs that King Boris is worried by the growing power of the Soviets and it is significant that intense military activity in Bulgaria has been noticeable during the last few weeks.

The Germans are now fortifying the whole of the Bulgarian Black Sea coastline and especially the port of Varna, where the Germans have installed powerful guns and antiaircraft defenses. The Bulgarian High Command has also reinforced the defenses of the regained Dobrudja Province in the north and fresh troops have been sent to garrison Pazardjik in this province.

Thus, it would appear that King Boris is now between two fires: (1) he is apprehensive that Germans may demand active employment of the Bulgarian Army and (2) he is afraid of possible Russian successes and the future Soviet threat against Bulgaria itself.

Meanwhile, it is reported from Sofia that the Bulgarian Government is also extremely worried by attacks published in the Turkish press in regard to Bulgarian persecution of Moslem minorities.

The Bulgarians and Germans are putting out stories here that the Bulgarians are now determined to treat the Moslems with fairness.

Moslems Called Up

But while Sofia is attempting to win the favor of Ankara with these assurances, it is reliably known here that the Bulgarian General Staff has now called all Moslem minorities between the ages of 18 and 45 to arms, and that is a subtle way of getting the Moslem minority out of the way. Undoubtedly Germany has been extremely worried by Turkish reaction and stories of Bulgarian persecution of Moslems in Bulgaria, and it is known that Nazi diplomacy has been pressing Sofia to adopt a more conciliatory manner toward the 1,000,000 Moslems in Bulgaria.

It is significant that at a recent press conference in Berlin's Wilherstrasse, Braun von Stumm, last Australian Ambassador to Ankara and known Turkish expert, refused to answer questions about Dr. Huseyin Cahit Yalchin's attacks on Bulgarian treatment of Moslems in the newspaper Yenisabah.

Meanwhile, the Gestapo and Bulgarian police are said to be exercising strictest control over the movements of all Bulgarian subjects and no person can travel or even visit stations without special permit of the Gestapo.

Amidst all these intrigues, King Boris remains in his palace in Sofia presumably playing off one side against the other and hoping that time may show him the solution to his present difficulties.

Wide World

Germans Invade Bulgarian Countryside

Hitler's troops as they stopped along a stream where sheep were grazing. At present the Germans are fortifying all of the Black Sea coastline in Bulgaria.

Franz Joseph II Of Liechtenstein Marries Austrian

VADUZ, Liechtenstein, March 8 (AP)—Franz Joseph II, reigning Prince of the tiny principality of Liechtenstein, was married Sunday to Princess Gina Wilczek of Austria in a ceremony which transformed this little country situated in the heart of war-torn Europe into a fairyland for a day.

The prince, a cousin of Archduke Otto of Hapsburg, met his bride when they lived in adjacent castles in Austria.

All the pomp and ceremony of royalty and medieval days was revived as most of the 11,102 persons living in the country's 65 square miles turned out for the celebration. Lietchtenstein lies between Germany and Switzerland. It has been ruled since Aug. 25, 1938, by the prince, who succeeded his great uncle. The bride was described in a Berlin radiocast as "one of the most popular members of the younger set of the aristocracy of Vienna."

Cuban Cabinet Gets Its First Communist

HAVANA, March 8 (AP) — A political row in Prime Minister Ramon Zaydin's coalition cabinet was settled Saturday night with the appointment of seven new ministers, including two without portfolio.

One of the new ministers without portfolio, Dr. Juan Marinello, is president of the Communist Party. It marked the first time a Communist ever entered a Cuban cabinet.

The other main change was the appointment of Dr. Emeterio Santovenia, member of the ABC Party which once bitterly opposed President Fulgencio Batista. He replaced Dr. Jose Agustin Martinez who was given a post without portfolio.

Congressional circles said the changes had no bearing on Batista's Administration policies.

Vichy Criticized

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, March 8 (AP)—A spokesman for Gen. Henri Giraud has issued a statement protesting against a German Radio announcement that the Nazi regime had been formally installed in Alsace and Lorraine.

The statement bitterly criticized the Vichy Government for allowing Alsace and Lorraine to be incorporated into the Reich.

President Commended Guard Who Halted His Car in Africa

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 8 (AP)—Private Charles L. Carroll related in a letter home how he halted a car in which President Roosevelt was riding in North Africa to inspect credentials and earned the commendation of the Commander in Chief.

He wrote his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Carroll, that he was on guard duty under orders to stop all vehicles and check their credentials carefully.

"I heard a car tearing along pretty fast," he wrote, "and I noticed it was one of our jeeps. So, obeying orders, I signalled this jeep to stop.

"I could see a huge star on the front. Right away, I knew who it was . . . 'the General' himself (President Roosevelt).

"I began to wonder whether I must stop 'the General,' and I figured the best thing to do was to obey orders.

"So I continued to wave him down. I found out as soon as the jeep stopped that General Roosevelt was sitting in front; a second lieutenant was driving, and there were three first lieutenants in the rear.

"As soon as he stopped, one of the lieutenants in the back said to me, 'This is General Roosevelt.'

"So I said, after giving the customary salute, 'I know, sir, but my orders are to stop all vehicles.' The lieutenant started to say something.

"General Roosevelt spoke up and said: 'Well, it's a good idea, a good idea.' Then he turned to the driver and said, 'Show the guard your dispatch.'

"After looking over the dispatch, I saluted again and the General returned the salute with a big smile and said again, 'A good idea.'"

Pot Luck With Army 'Good'

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE TUNISIAN FRONT, Feb. 20 (AP)—Delayed—How are the American fighting forces eating? In soldier language, the answer is, "Good!"

Pot luck taken with troops in the field and in dugouts and at a front line hospital proves the food plentiful. There are a lot of Mess Sergeants in Uncle Sam's army who are going to be teaching the little woman culinary tricks after the war.

Beef may be a little hard to get in the United States but a transport plane which flew up here carried 2,600 pounds of frozen beef.

As the troop transport neared the African shore, the dinner menu included turkey with trimmings and ice cream. Another tasty meal was served in a dugout at one of the most advanced air bases in this sector. The Mess Sergeant lived up to his standard even though he had been told he might have to pack his pots and pans on a moment's notice. . . . The battle line was pushing back.

The menu included those little Vienna sausages, mashed potatoes and gravy, peas, stewed tomatoes, two big stewed peaches, two thick slices of bread, butter, apple jelly and hot chocolate.

The food portions are mansized. Available are jars of jam, jelly, and peanut butter. At the officers' messes back at Allied forces headquarters you have tea napkins, although you may get somebody else's at the next meal. Out in the field you do without napkins.

Eating out of aluminum mess kits and drinking from an aluminum canteen cup is a new experience for most women, but you can get used to it. The Waacs have.

Mess Sergeants are insistent that you be on time for meals—otherfise, no eat. A chubby Mess Sergeant from Philadelphia was heard firmly informing Colonels at the Allied headquarters mess: "Sorry, gentlemen, the mess is closed."

Most of the food now is supplied from the United States. It comes over frozen, in cans, or dehydrated. Certain foods, like fresh oranges and eggs, are bought locally but care is taken not to buy foods which are needed by civilians here.

Most units eat three times a day, with supper about 5 p. m. However, the men at the advanced air basce found that their Mess Sergeant did better with two big meals, at 10 a. m. and at 4 p. m. If a pilot wanted a breakfast snack, he could have butter and jam at 8 a. m.

Field kitchens are set up when troops are in camp. When troops are on the march or in battle, they are supplied canned rations of concentrated foods.

After an impromptu dash to mountain terrain ahead of advancing enemy troops, one of the officers had a spare box of the Army's "breakfast unit." The canned pork and veal preparations, spread on crackers, tasted very good.

Beneath a camouflage in the mountains, there was a repast of chili and beans, salmon salad, stewed tomatoes, bread, butter, and apple sauce.

"Sorry we haven't got any pie today," called Private Jessie Ochova of San Angelo, Texas, from a field kitchen. "We had some yesterday."

Two Special Bombs for Hitler

LONDON, March 8 (AP)—Thousands of Londoners, and American soldiers, too, from a crowd of about a million pushing through Trafalgar Square, bought savings stamps yesterday and plastered them on two 500-pound bombs in the square "for delivery to Hitler."

The biggest London crowds since the coronation packed the Square in a great rally to buy savings stamps and certificates in the second day of the capital's "Wings for Victory" week. The Government hopes to raise $600,000,000 in the week.

At one time an estimated 100,000 jammed into the Square in which a big Lancaster bomber, veteran of many raids on Germany, had been set up. The lions at the foot of Nelson's Column disappeared under the swarm of humanity. Speakers urged the crowds to buy more certificates and stamps, and to spend less upon themselves. Londoners lined up to buy stamps, and then stood in line again to stick them on the bombs set beneath the Lancaster.

Soon the bombs were covered with stamps, six thick in places. They ranged in value from 6d. to 5s. and the purchasers canceled them with such messages as "with love to Hitler." Buyers who put stamps on the bombs lost their value, but the Government promised that the stamps would be delivered along with the bombs to Germany.

The Government's "take" in Trafalgar Square and other London centers during the day was believed to have been a record, but the official figure will not be available until Monday night, the Press Association said.

Sunday $120,000,000 worth of stamps and certificates were sold.

Something-to-Read Plea Answered by Red Cross

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—An arrangement for delivery of unsold or off-sale current magazines to Army and Navy hospitals to help meet the patients' pleas for "something to read" has been worked out, the Red Cross announced here.

It said the S-M News Company, Inc., New York, had agreed to send remaining copies of magazines, without charge, to Red Cross field directors for distribution. Because of limitations on overseas shipping space, the distribution can be made only to institutions within the United States.

London Is Ready

LONDON, March 8 (AP)—Gen. Sir Frederick Pile, chief of the Anti-Aircraft Command, has predicted that the Germans will again throw heavy bomber forces against London.

He told Home Guardsmen they would be responsible for manning the guns against them. Speaking to 5,000 Guardsmen in Albert Hall, he declared:

"We have been lucky so far. We have had a long time to prepare to deal with a mass attack. The Home Guard will, I think, before the war ends be manning every type of anti-aircraft weapon."

Canada's Notable Role in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, March 8 — Canadians need feel no inferiority with respect to their country's war effort, even beside the might of the United States, declared Leighton McCarthy, Canadian Minister to Washington, in a recent address before the Canadian Club.

Canadians should remember, he said, that "for a long time, we were Britain's strongest ally when she needed strength and allies most."

Reviewing relations between Canada and the United States both before and after Pearl Harbor, when a firm friend was converted into a mighty ally, he said that today one fifth of the Dominion's war output is moving to the United States. He also disclosed that in the month of December, 1941, Bren guns in some quantity were actually flown from Toronto to a distant point in the Pacific.

It is fortunate, Mr. McCarthy said, that Ottawa and Washington and London are so close together. Canada can count on and get not only fair but friendly and generous treatment in the consideration of every matter in which it is interested. "In 1492 Columbus discovered America; in 1942 America discovered Canada," was the way Mr. McCarthy described the new relationship.

The combined output of the two nations is considerably greater today because of the Hyde Park agreement, by which duplication of war production was avoided and plants used to full capacity, he stated. Canada supplied the United States with a maximum volume of munitions and materials and the Dominion was then relieved of the cost of American materials used in Canada's supplies going to Britain.

Air Fighting Marks New Phase of War

LONDON, March 8 (AP)—Capt. Harold H. Balfour, Undersecretary of State for Air, told Londoners today a new phase of the war is starting now—that of air warfare with great air battles in every theater.

The Royal Air Force and the United States Army Air Forces already are on the offensive everywhere, he said, but the Germans still are formidable and air equality is not enough.

"Today," he said, "we occupy half the German Air Force and the whole of the Italian Air Force. This is very substantial help to our Russian Allies."

Captain Balfour spoke at Trafalgar Square amid the military pageantry of London's "Wings for Victory" campaign to raise war savings for aircraft to maintain an all-out offensive against the Axis.

A parade of all the services past the Guildhall preceded the speech.

The "Wings for Victory" program yesterday brought London its largest crowds since the coronation.

In today's parade thousands of Londoners saw for the first time the two- and four-ton bombs being dropped on Nazi Europe. They were trundled through the streets on a bomb trolley by an RAF mechanized column. German bombs, the largest of which weighed 220 pounds, also were in the procession.

Milan Feels Whip

BERN, Switzerland, March 8 (AP)—The Prefect of Milan has ordered storekeepers in that Italian industrial center to stay on the job despite Allied air raids, dispatches reaching here today said.

The order followed a lashing by Premier Mussolini's newspaper Il Popolo d'Italia of storekeepers who fled from Milan to escape the bombings and prevented workers from buying supplies.

The Prefect ordered that merchandise stores remain open from 8 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. and 2 p. m. to 6 p. m., and food stores from 7:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 2:30 p. m. to 6:30 p. m.

Many food stores, the newspaper said, formerly did not open until 9 a. m. or 10 a. m. and closed at 4 p. m. or 5 p. m. or even earlier.

The newspaper added that many storekeepers simply failed to open their stores or arbitrarily opened on certain days a week, while those that left each evening and returned in the morning to evade possible Allied air attacks were "more interested in railroad timetables" than in keeping the stores open.

Goebbels Gives Sop

LONDON, March 8 (AP)—Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, praised residents of Berlin in a message for their behavior during the RAF air raid on the capital last Monday night, which he admitted caused "great damage," the Berlin Radio reported.

"The English believed the Berlin population would not stand up to what London suffered," Dr. Goebbels said, according to the broadcast recorded by the Associated Press. "You have given your answer."

Vichy Decrees Outlawed by Giraud

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALGIERS, Algeria, March 8 — Gen. Henri Giraud's declaration last night that "a decree signed in Vichy has no effect in French Africa," not only opens a fresh vista of hope for solution of the complex racial and political problems here, but reflects in a single sentence the sentiments of officers in the French African Army that has fought so gallantly against the Axis under heavy handicaps since the American and British landings.

In the past week I have been in the front line with those troops at sectors all the way down from the shell-battered Medjez-el-Bab in the north to a point in the south hundreds of kilometers out in the Sahara where the camel patrols are ranging.

I went in company with Maj. Charles Dorance, Chef de Cabinet of Gen. Alphonse Juin, Commander in Chief of France's African land forces.

I talked with General Juin himself as well as General Koelz, commanding the French Army Corps that has been fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Americans and British, and General De Lay, Commander of the Meharistes whose operations on camel-back are doing so much to harass General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's flank as he engages the British Eighth Army.

No Room for Doubt

Of their accord with the Allies in determination to free French North Africa and France from Axis influence, direct and indirect, there is no room for doubt.

Neither is there room for doubt that an entirely inadequate tribute has been paid to what French troops have done in actual fighting.

It is time the world knew that they have put 55,000 troops into action under extremely disadvantageous conditions, that 8,000 of them are killed, wounded or missing, that they are still holding important sections of the line and are rendering such valuable service that they cannot be spared for withdrawal, though some of them have been in the line more than two months without a break.

A Picture of Heroism

The picture one gets of the French Army under fire is very different from that gleaned from bare statements in Algiers that they are insufficiently equipped for duties other than those along the lines of communication and that their inadequacy was basically responsible for the recent Allied withdrawal when the Axis thrust its way through the Kasserine Pass.

That is a pathetic picture. But the French Army as I have seen it in the front line isn't pathetic at all. It's heroic. And the Allied forces would be in a very disadvantageous position today if French commanders hadn't marshaled their troops determinedly, skillfully, and promptly, and if the troops themselves hadn't been brave and professional soldiers.

This is vouched for by the British and American troops who have fought with them, using the modern weapons the French don't possess. Not only have the French forces had antiquated weapons and a negligible amount of armor, but they also had no transport worthy of the name.

One Commander with whom I talked had been obliged to transport and ration an entire division for a month with six old and failing trucks.

Fighting for Freedom

The generals I met insisted that they are fighting for the freedom which had been lost to Frenchmen since the German occupation of France. This is an occupation that in the words of General Giraud's statement last night "interrupted the free exercise of national sovereignty."

Now national sovereignty is being reasserted here and its characteristics are seen to derive a healthier appearance from the firm line General Giraud has taken in disavowing two decrees of Oct. 19, 1942, published in Vichy relative to the status of native Jews of Algeria and in suppressing forthwith the Direction des Affaires Reserveés du Gouvernment Generale that authorized their publication in the Journal Officiél de l'Algerie March 2, 1943.

Monsieur Bouny is removed from office as Director of this administrative body, charged with carrying out what is described as former Gouvernment General's "dirty work."

Racial Equalization

The implication read into the decrees published in the Journal Officiél de l'Algerie is that they were to forestall a more generous restoration of liberties and citizenship rights to Jews by suggesting the limit of these.

General Giraud's action in negativing the decrees and ordering withdrawal from circulation of all copies of the Journal Officiél in which they were announced is held to be in conformity with his intention to go a great deal further along the road to racial equalization.

Already General Giraud has announced the intention of restoring to Jews the property rights they have lost and to allow Jewish children to enter state schools without discrimination. He has outlined his policy in regard to Jews as one of "progressing step by step."

While it isn't yet clear how far those steps will go his disavowal of a Vichy ruling on the subject is held to indicate a welcome divergence from Vichy views.

Still on the Books

Many Vichy laws, such as the law forbidding French citizens to listen to foreign radio broadcasts, are still on the books in the territory under General Giraud's jurisdiction. However, they have not been enforced since the Allied landings in North Africa.

[An Associated Press dispatch from North Africa said a clearing of all Vichy laws from North Africa probably will coincide with the return of Gen. Georges Catroux, liaison officer between Gen. Charles de Gaulle and General Giraud, with a mission of 20 representatives of General de Gaulle. General Catroux is expected to arrive in about a week and then start immediate negotiations to pave the way for the Fighting French leader himself to come and meet General Giraud.]

In last night's pronouncement the General followed up the statement that a decree signed in Vichy has no effect in French Africa and that German occupation interrupted the free exercise of national sovereignty by saying "this must have its logical consequences. The necessary steps will be taken."

Fresh Hope Aroused

This is a cryptic utterance. But on the evidence of decrees repealed last month in Morocco and of General Giraud's own previous statements of intention to restore the utmost feasible freedom to mixed peoples under his jurisdiction, it is held to indicate both his agreement with President Roosevelt's declaration that the French here are not free and his intention to secure for them their freedom.

Whether his notion of the people's freedom coincides with those in America and Britain has yet to be proved. But fresh hope in this respect is generated by his declaration of their freedom from Vichy decrees.

The Vichy decrees published in the Journal Officiel proclaimed restoration of citizenship rights to Jewish veterans of the last war, Jewish ex-soldiers decorated for bravery in the present war, and Jewish orphans.

This is a concession from former Vichy rulings withdrawing citizenship rights from all Jews here. General Giraud's repudiation of Vichy's authority, apart from the value as a gesture of cleavage with Vichy, leaves room for hope of wider concessions to Jews in line with anticipations that he himself has engendered.

French May Fight In U. S. Uniforms

By the Associated Press

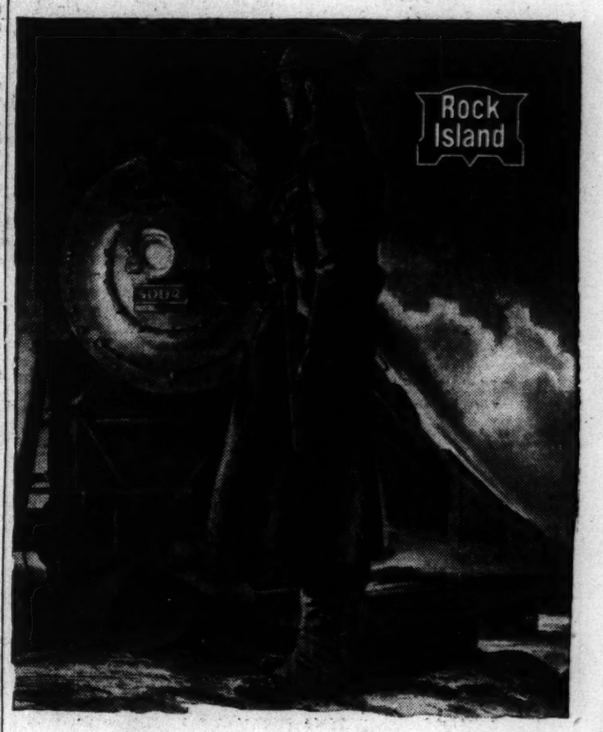
Rabat, French Morocco, March 8

Gen. Auguste Nogués, Goyernor General of French Morocco, said yesterday that American and French military authorities had conferred on a proposal to clothe French troops in Morocco in U. S. uniforms.

The French, however, would wear their own military insignia.

General Nogués said that the cut of French and American uniforms were about the same and that the French were willing to wear uniforms of another country because of their great need for clothing.

"There are thousands of French and native troops in Morocco eager to fight if they had but the clothing and equipment," General Nogués said.



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WORCESTER SALT

People of Canada Accept Task of Beating Inflation

By Bruce Hutchison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 8—Taking a second look at their new national budget, the people of Canada perceive that it lays on them the whole onus of maintaining the financial stability of the country. The Government, as Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley stated frankly, has handed over to the people the job of avoiding a disastrous inflation and breakdown in this country.

The figures tell the story. Mr. Ilsley is budgeting to spend $5,500,000,000 in the coming fiscal year or 11 times the prewar expenditure. But all his taxes will produce only $2,750,000,000, leaving a deficit of approximately the same amount. The deficit may be larger because expenditures are likely to exceed estimates as the war grows in intensity.

Mr. Ilsley asks the people of Canada to loan him the amount of the deficit. This amount of about $2,750,000,000 is a gigantic sum in a country with a national income expected to total a maximum of $9,000,000,000 this year. It is more than twice the public borrowings of $1,100,000,000 in the last year. Thus every Canadian who bought a Victory Bond in the last year is expected to buy 2½ bonds this year, even though taxes are much heavier than they were last year.

The alternative to this purchase of bonds is plain from Mr. Ilsley's warnings and plainer still from his experience. For in the last year public borrowings did not nearly meet his requirements. Sadly disappointed, as he confessed in his budget speech, Mr. Ilsley was compelled to borrow heavily from the Bank of Canada and the chartered banks, thus increasing the money in circulation in Canada and swelling the pressures against the price ceiling. To the surprise of Parliament, Mr. Ilsley announced that he had thus borrowed $983,000,000 which he admitted was far more than he had expected or desired.

Obviously bank borrowings cannot proceed on such a scale without making it impossible to enforce the price ceiling, unless other measures are devised to hold it. Mr. Ilsley leaves it to the people to decide whether they want the ceiling to crack and their decision will be registered entirely through their purchase of Government bonds. Perhaps no country in the middle of a war has left so large an issue to voluntary decision by the people.

The Government evidently believes that taxation has gone as far as it can go. At least Mr. Ilsley did not alter the income tax rates and his new luxury taxes can be paid or not as the taxpayer decides, since they do not touch necessities.

Mr. Ilsley does not say for a moment that the country is incapable of paying more money to the Government. On the contrary, he denounced with contempt the suggestion that the country already is paying too much—a suggestion heard only from one member of the Opposition. The state of the country, he said, cannot be judged merely by figures. It must be considered on a physical basis. Considered thus, he found the country better off than ever, living standards high, despite some rationing, and the average Canadian well able to save far more money than ever.

The decision not to increase taxes is based on the theory that the income tax is too blunt an instrument to be used further, since it cannot distinguish sufficiently between the individual circumstances of taxpayers. Any large increase now could be absorbed by the national economy but would be too onerous in the case of certain people with large responsibilities. Hence the final resort to public borrowings.

However, the income tax, without any increase in rates, will bear more heavily on the Canadian this year, because last year he had varying credits to his account, created when Canada began to collect taxes out of wages. These credits being exhausted, the average taxpayer must find more money for the tax collector, but it is impossible to indicate the average increase involved as it varies so much in the different income brackets.

There is one final possibility this year—general rationing.

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Women's Shoe Store—Street Floor

Mikhailovitch Retains Double Job

Authorized statement says General keeps roles of Yugoslav War Minister and guerrilla leader.

LONDON, March 8 (AP)—Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch remains as both War Minister of the Yugoslav Government in exile and field commander of guerrillas battling Axis occupation forces within that nation, a statement issued on behalf of "authorized Yugoslav circles" said yesterday.

The Yugoslav Information Office made public the statement:

"Publicity has been given in certain papers to a rumor to the effect that the leader of Yugoslav guerrillas, General Mikhailovitch, with a view to bringing about unity of all the anti-Axis forces in Yugoslavia, has handed in his resignation as War Minister in the Yugoslav Government and as leader of the guerrilla resistance.

"We are in a position to state that said information is without any foundation whatsoever.

"General Mikhailovitch, whose patriotism could not for a single moment be questioned, enjoys the fullest confidence of all Yugoslav official factors.

"All rumors to the contrary should be received with reserve."

The London Daily Mail said Feb. 18 that the Soviet Government had protested to the Yugoslav Government that General Mikhailovitch was "collaborating" with the Axis, and other sources whose names could not be given said there had been an exchange of notes. It was indicated that the Russians felt General Mikhailovitch was violently anti-Communistic and devoted more attention to fighting Communist partisans than to the Axis.

Popular With Serbs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, March 8—News from Yugoslavia reaching this neutral Capital is extremely meager, but that which has come through would seem to indicate that the Yugoslav Government in exile had good reason for retaining Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch as both War Minister and Field Commander.

Few, if any, of recent arrivals from Belgrade have had ill to say of the leader of the Chetnik forces. One thing can be said with certainty: General Mikhailovitch is extremely popular with the Serbian people.

The General's ability to resist the Axis under such extremely unfavorable conditions and against overwhelming odds appeals to the imagination of the Serbian people, who have been nourished from childhood on epic poems, sung to the accompaniment of primitive native instruments, relating to heroism of the Serbs in their fight against the overwhelming power of the Turks.

Trading by Subordinates

To accusation of collaboration by General Mikhailovitch with the Italians, Yugoslav Legation circles here state that it is possible that lesser Chetnik chieftains in some instances have trade an Italian prisoner or two for a keg of machine-gun bullets. It is also possible, they say, that an occasional Chetnik chieftain has helped guide Italian or German troops over mountain passes for a side of mutton. But no information has arrived in Bern to make a real case for the charges against the Chetnik chieftain.

[In a dispatch from Washington the Overseas News Agency said roundabout reports had been received that an Italian general named Robotti had been relieved of his command for furnishing weapons to General Mikhailovitch in exchange for Italian prisoners. The Italians were said to have made only one condition: that the Yugoslavs use the weapons exclusively against the Germans and the pro-Nazi Ustachis.]

It is, of course, conceded that quarrels have arisen between General Mikhailovitch's men and the Partisan groups which are partially led by trained Communists.

General Mikhailovitch is a Royalist. Moreover, his known nationalistic views are believed by some to go so far as envisioning Serbian dominance in the Balkans—a supposition not at all reassuring to many Croats and Slovenes, who in prewar days found it difficult enough to stand against the dominant Serbian administration in Yugoslavia.

Extensive Co-operation

These difficulties are perhaps intensified in the primitive regions of Yugoslavia. For amid the hardships attendant upon guerilla fighting, tempers flare easily and fingers rest lightly on triggers. On the whole it is much more correct to stress the common sacrifice and co-operation between the Partisans and General Mikhailovitch's men than to recount their differences.

Moreover, it is a mistaken notion to believe Partisans are only Communists. Nine-five per cent of them, according to information available here, are Croatian Peasants loyal to the Peasant leader, Dr. Vlatko Matchek, who have nothing in common with Moscow. They are generally classified as Communists simply because some of their leaders are Moscow-trained fighters who had experience in the Spanish Civil War.

After a period of doubt and half-hearted "collaboration" with the Nazi puppet Croatian government many Croatian Peasants became fed up and took to the woods to fight against the Axis. The only groups which they could join were groups led by Communists. General Mikhailovitch was centered further south, so that it was impractical to attempt the difficult journey to him; nor was he able to send organizers north, as he was at that time hard pressed by the Axis.

Erroneous Label

The list of 100 members of the Partisan Government and Parliament found by the Axis in Bihac, Capital of the so-called Partisan state, disclosed that most of them were not Communists at all but men formerly known as good nationalists. Ivan Ribar, in 1920 President of the first Yugoslavian Parliament, is now President of the Partisan state. He is a nationalist. Two of the Partisan Parliamentary leaders were professors at Belgrade University. Many are Orthodox Church leaders free of all Communism. Some are officials in the Croatian Peasant Party.

Further evidence of nationalist sentiment are signs in captured Partisan villages photographed in the Axis press, such as "Long live King Peter and Stalin" or, as recently in Kljuc, "Long live Yugoslavia, America, England, and the Soviet Union." These indicate strong nationalist sentiment and a spirit of solidarity with the United Nations.

Influence of Clergy

The strong influence of the Orthodox clergy is further evidence of nationalism and lack of Communism, since the clergy has always been the strongest nationalist force. In all towns taken by Partisans places of worship, whether Mohammedan mosques or Christian churches, are respected by the soldiers who themselves are, for the most part, strongly religious.

Several Serbian officers, it has been said on good authority in Rem, are members of the predominantly Croatian general staff of Partisans.

Associated Press

Yugoslavia's Man of Resistance

Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch, leader of the Chetnik—Yugoslav guerrilla fighters—as he appears among his men. This picture was smuggled out of the mountain fastnesses in Yugoslavia, where the Chetnik operate.

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Balkans Claims Right To the Four Freedoms

By the Associated Press

New York, March 8.

Constantin Fotitch, Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States, says that the "eternal Balkan question" can be solved by continued coalition between the United Nations after the war.

"Under such an international order, Yugoslavia and the other smaller nations will gladly abandon the fallacy of security through political alliances, economic barriers, and vast armaments," Mr. Fotitch said in an address at the weekly Metropolitan Opera Victory Rally, broadcast over the Blue Network.

Declaring that Gen. Draga Mikhailovitch is fighing for the ideal of freedom for all people, the Ambassador said that "the Four Freedoms proclaimed by the great President Roosevelt have always been an integral part of the national freedom of Yugoslavia."

Rommel Again Tries Strategy Of El Alamein

Continued from Page 1

three weeks of fighting in Faid Pass, Kasserine Gap, and Sbeitla areas also must be considered.

Although Allied tank losses may have been heavier in the latter sector the Allies are now able to rebuild their strength there, whereas Marshal Rommel is forced immediately to fight a new foe. Coming from a new direction and with Axis supply difficulties increasing, all losses become doubly telling.

Was Attack Wise?

While the Rommel strategy of attacking at every possible opportunity has been undoubtedly accountable for many of his victories it also appears to be a severe liability when supplies, tanks, guns and men are limited as is the case today.

Even though Marshal Rommel thought, as he apparently did, that he must strike the Eighth Army now or never, it is possible to question the wisdom of his decision in view of the losses in the first 24 hours.

It must be remembered that Gen. Sir Harold Alexander and Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery have fought Marshal Rommel many months and over 1,000 miles and that they can be expected to be prepared for most of his tricks.

The German attack has been a two-pronged affair starting from right flank Axis positions along the Mareth Line. One prong moved in a northeasterly direction from Toujan, the other started northward from Hallouf.

Concentration of Tanks

Among the earliest reports from the front was one telling of continuous air attacks against enemy columns and concentrations of tanks and motor transport.

Those familiar with the terrible strafing given to Axis communications in Egypt and Libya are prepared to see the same thing happen in South Tunisia, particularly since recent activity reveals that the air arm of the Eighth Army is now assembled and ready for full-scale operations. It is quite possible that Marshal Rommel already is asking himself which is the worst, the Eighth Army's artillery or its air force.

The sporadic enemy attacks of last week or so in North Tunisia appear about over, with few major changes in the line as a result.

7 Colleges Start On Army Program

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The War Department has announced the signing of the first contracts for college participation in the Army specialized training program.

The seven institutions first to sign the contracts, which ultimately may reach most colleges in the nation, are: Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.; Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.; Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.; West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.; University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas; and Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore.

The training courses, which will start March 15 at the seven institutions, the Department said, will be at advanced levels of chemical, electrical, mechanical, and civil engineering.

Each school except Rutgers and West Virginia will start the program with 500 soldier-trainees. There will be 200 at Rutgers and 400 at West Virginia.

Special Draft Status Lost To Men 38-45

Continued from Page 1

power are expected to have a similar national impact, the committee's authority being established by its membership which includes "elder statesman" Baruch, Admiral Leahy for liaison with the heads of the armed forces, Harry Hopkins, the President's confidention assistant and lend-lease expert, Judge Rosenman, long a Presidential aid, and Mr. Byrnes, leader of the battle against inflation besides being committee chairman.

Advance reports indicated that the group had agreed that present military goals—10,800,000 men in the armed forces—must be retained. Thus far the committee has heard testimony from a long list of top Washington men including Donald M. Nelson, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, Mr. McNutt and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Chief of Selective Service.

The decisions by the War Manpower Commission to end the special draft status of men over 38 and simultaneously to compel deferment of bona fide farm laborers were taken with a view to heading off Senatorial insistence on the Bankhead bill, which calls for blanket deferment of all farm labor and, beacuse of its lack of discrimination has met with the strenuous opposition of the War and Navy Departments.

Reclassification Ordered

Several million men will be affected by the instructions to local boards ordering reclassification of those over 38. Local boards were ordered to place no more men in class 4-H, and to proceed at once with reclassification of those now in that class. First attention, it was stressed, would be given to persons eligible now or by May 1 for the deferment categories for farm workers. After May 1, the board will begin to reclassify other 4-H men and place them in classes to which they belong by reason of occupational, dependency or other status.

Under a regulation issued some months ago, all those aged 38 to 45 inclusive were deferred. These men now become available for induction, providing they have no other cause for deferment, but only "if and when the armed forces determine they can be used in the military establishment." When the earlier deferment regulatnon was issued, it was stressed that the regulation might be revised or cancelled if the manpower needs of Army, industry or farm demanded.

In the joint WMC-Department of Agriculture decision to place the farm ahead of the Army with local draft boards, state and county war boards of the Department of Agriculture were instructed to seek deferment of farm workers whom they believed to be necessary if the workers themselves failed to request deferment.

When local draft boards find a farm registrant not producing sufficient agricultural units to warrant his deferment, they are to refer the registrant to a war board and allow 30 days for his placement where he can produce the required number of units. Finally, local draft boards are instructed to place in farm-deferred classifications any person with agricultural experience provided he returns to full-time farming.

Detroit Manpower

DETROIT, March 8 (AP)—Formation of a Manpower Utilization Committee of the Automotive Council for War Production was announced March 6 by Alvin MacAuley, President of the Council.

Formed in anticipation of far-reaching manpower shortages, its function will be to obtain the fullest efficient utilization of manpower in the car industry's war production plants.

The Committee, made up of nearly a score of executives of the leading automotive companies, is headed by C. E. Wilson, President of General Motors Corporation.

Absenteeism Cut

ORANGE, N. J., March 8 (AP)—The Labor-Management War Production Committee at the Monroe Calculating Machine Company's plant here said Saturday its decision to report habitual absentees to draft boards for reclassification as 1-A had cut absenteeism among workers by 30 per cent.

The Committee announced a plan whereby every tardy employee would be fined five cents, the proceeds to go to the Red Cross or buy cigarettes for Monroe workers in the armed forces.

Kentucky Farmers' Families to Follow

By the Associated Press

Upper Darby, Pa., March 8

About 100 women and children comprising 20 families will move from Kentucky to the Eastern Seaboard this week as part of one of the largest mass migrations in American history, J. H. Wood, Regional Director of the Farm Security Administration, said.

They are wives and children of some of the 535 farm workers already transported by FSA from less productive agricultural areas to the dairy, poultry and general farms of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. The 535 workers were moved during the first month of FSA's new program to supply year-round help to distressed growers.

Food for United Nations In Fertile North Africa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8—American officials are convinced that French North Africa can help the United Nations solve the food problem and with British and American help will again become the important supplier it was before the Nazis stripped the country.

The fertile lands of Algeria and French Morocco, lying between the sea and the Sahara Desert, ordinarily produces an exportable surplus of wheat, barley, fruits, vegetables, mutton, wool, olive oil, and wine. Climatically and topographically, the coastal region of French North Africa is similar to California.

Indeed, the San Joaquin, Sacramento, and Salinas valleys are amazingly similar to comparable areas of North Africa's coast. The plateau of the shotts, North Africa's pastoral area, is very like the dry open basin in the California desert.

Moroccan and Algerian farms range from two or three to a score of acres. Estates owned by the native nobility are large, whether located on the coast or inland. Sections of them are tended by traditional family retainers. Europeans own vast coastal and large wheat and barley farms employing modern agricultural equipment. A well-tended, European-managed wheat farm in North Africa can produce as good a yield as American farms.

Thus, these lands are seen as not only able to produce enough food for the people of North Africa themselves but also food for the British and American armies now battling in Tunisia and can make an important contribution to the task of feeding the various peoples of occupied Europe when they are freed. The food they can produce would reduce the amount of food we should otherwise have to ship abroad from the United States, and this would save shipping space for tanks and guns.

Program of Self-Help

Whether French North Africa can achieve maximum production this year and next depends on how effectively the United States and Great Britain can carry out their joint program of aid in the next few months, in the judgment of Milton S. Eisenhower, Associate Director of the Office of War Information and formerly an official of the Department of Agriculture, who recently spent several weeks in North Africa.

That program has two parts. The first embraces food and clothing and other essential consumer goods. These are needed not only by those who are hungry and ragged; they are imperative as incentives to production and exchange in a situation where the internal economy has broken down. The second part of the program involves sending to North Africa the means to get production going again.

The food and other nonmilitary supplies which have already been shipped from England and the United States, as well as the additional supplies which are steadily arriving, will, according to Mr. Eisenhower, "tide the civilian population over until the new crop is produced in North Africa."

Fuel for Farm Machinery

"The next step," he said, "now under way, is to make it possible for the people of North Africa to produce the maximum amount of food themselves. Normally, large quantities of vegetables are grown on well-developed lands along the Mediterranean. Wheat is a major crop. Citrus fruits, sheep, and grapes are plentiful. Maximum production in North Africa will of course reduce the drain on our own shipping.

"To guarantee maximum production, we must send certain types of fertilizers, machinery repair parts, and fuel which can be used to operate farm equipment. The bulk production of cereals in North Africa is pretty highly mechanized, and that machinery will not run without fuel. As time goes on, I would hope to see an expansion in the agriculture of North Africa. Opening new lands, however, is not normally a short-time task. Drainage, irrigation, and soil improvement are involved.

"By all means, I think the people of North Africa should expand acreages as quickly as possible, but I am sure best results will be obtained this year by helping them obtain maximum production on existing developed lands."

When Mr. Eisenhower visited French North Africa, he saw a country stripped bare by the Axis. He described the situation as follows:

Booty for the Nazis

"The Nazis had taken not only all they could from continental France; directly or indirectly they had also taken from North Africa everything they could get their hands on—food and clothing, pharmaceuticals, even pipe, cement, and anything else that was movable. Food, clothing, and other commodities were so scarce that money was practically worthless. Many of the stores were closed, and those which remained open sold chiefly unessential products.

"Even articles such as soap, shaving cream, and clothing brushes were unobtainable. A few household items such as wooden stools and brooms were plentiful.

"People would no longer work for money which they couldn't use. But men and women would work all hours for a little wheat, or meat, or sugar, or salt. In short, the Germans had bled the country until the whole economy had gone to pieces."

Rich in Phosphate Rock

During 1941, French North Africa and West Africa sent to France over a million metric tons of cereals, cereal preparations, fruits, vegetables, vinegar, wine, meat, fish, dairy products, oilseeds, nuts, kernels and animal and vegetable fats. A substantial proportion of these products was taken over by the Axis which also drew directly on French North Africa to supply Rommel's forces.

Such data as are available make it seem unlikely that actual exports of cereals, wine, oils, and, probably, livestock products approached the prewar level, though French North Africa appears to have shipped unusually large quantities of fruits and vegetables. In 1942, the wheat crop was poor and wine production was also subnormal.

While the Allied occupation of French North Africa could not have deprived German Europe of much grain in 1942, it came just at the time when heavy shipments of fruits and vegetables was beginning. The loss of phosphates from North Africa, second largest producing area in the world (the United States is first), will be a severe blow to Nazi food supplies since French North Africa was the only remaining major source of phosphate rock for Germany.

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Cochrane Sees Absenteeism Gain

PHILADELPHIA, March 8 (AP)—Rear Admiral Edward L. Cochrane said here that "absenteeism and job shifting" has been "growing worse instead of better" in a speech at the launching of the cruiser Astoria, at the Cramp Shipbuilding Company yards.

Admiral Cochrane, Chief of the Bureau of Ships of the Navy Department, declared "speaking only of those shipyards which are engaged in work for the Navy, during the single month of last December, there was a total of nearly 13,000,000 man-hours lost through workers failing to report on the job. This loss would have been more than sufficient to have completed from the keel up two cruisers of the proportions of the one we are launching."

Absenteeism Fines

DOVER, N. J., March 8 (AP)—Lieut. Col. J. H. White, Jr., chief of the administrative group at Picatinny Arsenal, said here unwarranted absenteeism at the Arsenal would result in court fines if workers failed to co-operate in eliminating the condition.

Colonel White said the facts would be laid before the workers and their "patriotic co-operation" sought. If this failed to bring results, Colonel White said, habitual offenders would be brought up on charges of "being absent without reason" before the United States Commissioner who tries Arsenal cases every two weeks.

Colonel White said he would recommend the court fine them a day's pay for each day of unauthorized absence. Absenteeism at the Arsenal averaged 13.36 per cent during February, Colonel White said. This included warranted absences.

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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Peace Depends on Soviet-Democracy Tie, Says Wallace

Continued from Page 1

do something to counteract that spirit if we wish to bring permanent peace.

"The Prussian attitude toward war and supremacy has strong roots. Whether it reaches back to the days of Caesar or whether it first took form under the guidance of the Teutonic knights in the Middle Ages, we are certain of this: by the time of Frederick the Great, the Prussians consciously adopted the doctrine of total war and the total state as the chief end of man. Bismarck and Kaiser Wilhelm II modernized and made completely deceitful and ruthless that which Frederick the Great had founded.

Tender-Hearted General

"Shortly after Kaiser Wilhelm II rose to power, a generation before the First World War, one of the more tender-hearted of the German generals said, in addressing his troops: 'Our civilization must build its temple on mountains of corpses, an ocean of tears, and the groans of innumerable dying men.'

"We know now, to our sorrow, that those were not just idle words. But God grant that they will not be true much longer.

"Berhardi and Treitschke, through the printed page and through the classroom, preached the glory of war and the necessity of Germany picking a quarrel with England or France. Frederick the Great, Moltke, and Bismarck were proclaimed as being superior to Goethe, Schiller, Barh and Beethoven. Hegel laid broad and deep the philosophy of the totalitarian state. Other philosophers, and especially Nietzsche, seized on the Darwinian doctrines of natural selection and survival of the fittest to erect a seemingly scientific but false materialism to justify their ruthless acts.

Prussia Not Alone

"In saying all of this, I do not mean to indicate that Prussia was the only wicked state in the world. England, France, Russia, Spain, and the United States were not always perfect. But Prussia and Japan were the only countries which systematically devoted the highest virtues of their citizenry, generation after generation, to the glorification of the state and to the ruthlessness of war.

"The ancestors of many of the people of German origin in the United States were members of the minority in Germany who dissented from the extremist tendencies toward militarism. Thousands of these dissenters migrated to this country in the 20 or 30 years after the failure of the Revolution of 1848. Their children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren today are among our finest American citizens. They are patriotically doing their part in the present war for freedom, and we honor them for the spirit they have shown.

"It is in the years since 1848 that the liberal culture of the old Germany has been so completely submerged by the worship of strength and power. In this period of less than a century, under Bismarck, Kaiser Wilhelm II,, and Hitler, Germany has launched five aggressive wars.

Cost of Prussianism

"The result has been that over the last 30 years, the spirit of Prussianism has cost the lives of at least 20,000,000 men, has crippled at least 10,000,000 others, and has caused the nations of the world to squander hundreds of billions of dollars on death, destruction, and hate. How different things would have been if this money had been spent instead on peace, prosperity, and understanding.

"Germans by blood are neither better nor worse than Englishmen, Americans, Swedes, Poles, or Russians. But the Prussian tradition of the last century and especially the Nazi education of the last 10 years have created a psychic entity so monstrous and so dangerous to the entire world that it is absolutely vital to exercise some control over German education when the war comes to an end. Prussian schoolmasters have been of greater importance to the German Army than Prussian captains, and Prussian textbooks have had greater value than ammunition. It is the disciplined will to power and the worship of war as the method of power that have made the German Army such a terrible instrument of force.

"Just as Hitler took the Prussian military tradition and organized it into gangsterism, so he took the Prussian education system and streamlined it to marshal the millions of German boys and girls behind his evil conspiracy of world conquest. Hitler's children have been trained to believe implicitly that the state is more important than the individual and that the individual must be willing and ready to sacrifice himself for the German nation and for the Führer. Starting with the young mothers and fathers, married or unmarried, and taking the children through the day nurseries and a series of schools for different ages, Hitler has indoctrinated the German children with what he calls his 'leadership principle'—that among men as in nature there is an eternal struggle between the weak and strong, and that the 'decadent' democracies are destined to crumble before the superior might of the Nazi elite. German boys have been systematically trained in brutality. German girls have been systematically trained to believe that their supreme duty is to be mothers, married or unmarried, of children dedicated to the service of the Fatherland and the Führer. Through the use of mystic ceremonies—pagan dances, bonfires, sun festivals on mountaintops, and many other types of ritual—both boys and girls have been trained to look upon Hitler as divine and they pray to him as god.

Hitler Influence

"The evil influence of this systematic degradation of millions of German boys and girls cannot be counteracted in a short time. Even Hitler's death will not end it, because many of Hitler's children, conditioned as they are, will believe that he is still their leader, in the spirit if not in the flesh. Hitler dead may be almost as dangerous as Hitler alive.

"This, then, is the vastly difficult problem with which the United Nations will have to cope if the victory which now is coming closer is to bring more than just a short breathing spell before another Prussian attack is launched upon the world.

"It is not up to the United Nations to say just what the German schools of the future should teach; and we do not want to be guilty of a Hitlerlike orgy of book burning. But it is vital to the peace of the world to make sure that neither Prussianism, Hitlerism, nor any modification of them is taught. There are many cultured German scholars with an excellent attitude toward the world who should be put to work on the job of rewriting the German textbooks in their own way. I believe these men would glorify peace and international honesty, re-establishment of the German culture of Beethoven, Schubert, Schiller, and Goethe, and the gradual preparation of the German spirit for an appreciation of the fact that a bill of rights for the individual is as vital as a bill of duties toward the state.

Need Germans' Help

"Doubtless thousands of German boys will come home from the war bitterly disillusioned of Prussianism and Hitlerism. Thousands of both young and old at home will feel the same way. They will honestly want to help build up a new democratic Germany, and we without yielding at all to the old warlike spirit of Prussia, should encourage them to try. We shall need the help of all Germans who give convincing evidence that they do not subscribe to the 'master race' myth and are genuinely opposed to the doctrine that might makes right. The re-education we insist upon should not crush out any sincere desire to practice democracy and live at peace among the world family of nations.

"It will not be necessary for Americans to teach in the German schools. The all-important thing is to see that the cult of war and international deceit is no longer preached as a virtue in the schools. We cannot countenance the soft, lazy forgetfulness which characterized England and France in their treatment of Germany in the 'thirties. The cost of such short-sighted appeasement is too great in men and money. We must not go down that mistaken, tragic road again.

"All of my discussion thus far has been concerned with Prussianism. Now I want to talk about Marxianism, because Marx, its high priest, was molded in his thinking by Hegel, the great philosopher of the Prussian State. Marxianism has used the Cheka, just as Prussianism has used the Gestapo, but it has never preached international war as an instrument of national policy. It does not believe one race is superior to another. Many of the Marxian activities of the last 10 years which people of the West have most condemned have been inspired by fear of Germany. The Russian people, who are the chief believers in Marxianism, are fundamentally more religious than the Prussians. The great mass of the Russian people is still hungry for spiritual food. The Russians have a better opportunity to find that spiritual food than have the Prussians under the regime which glorifies the violence of the old Teutonic gods.

Religion in Russia

"This question of religious freedom in Russia ihas been getting attention from the Church of England and from the Roman Catholic Church in this country. In a recent issue of the magazine Commonweal, which surely cannot be said to have Marxian leanings, the Managing Editor discussed two books by exiled Russians on the status of religion in Russia. Quoting from both books, one written under the auspices of the Church of England and the other by a professor at Fordham University, the Editor came to the consluaion that the position of the Christian Church in Russia has definitely improved.

"The future well-being of the world depends upon the extent to which Marxianism, as it is being progressively modified in Russia, and democracy, as we are adapting it to twentieth-century conditions, can live together in peace. Old-line Marxianism has held that democracy is mere words, that it serves the cause of the common man with platitudes rather than with jobs, and that belief in it results in a weak governmental organization. And we who believe in democracy must admit that modern science, invention, and technology have provided us with new bottles into many of which we have not yet poured the wine of the democratic spirit.

"In some respects, both the Prussians and the Russians have perceived the signs of the times better than we—and I hope that reactionary politicians will not quote this sentence out of its context in an effort to prove that I have come out for dictatorship. The fact is that the Prussians have done an effective job of making their bureaucrats efficient in coordinating the social forces in the service of the state. The Russians have put great emphasis on serving and gaining the enthusiastic adherence of the common man. It is my belief that democracy is the only true expression of Christianity, but if it is not to let Christianity down, democracy must be tremendously more efficient than it has been in the service of the common man and in resistance to selfish pressure groups.

Right to Work

"After this war is over, the democratic capitalistic nations will need to prove that they are supremely interested in full employment and full utilization of natural resources. They will need to demonstrate that the consuming power of their people can be made to equal their productive power. The right to work at a regular job and for a decent wage is essential to the true dignity of man.

"If the Western democracies furnish full employment and an expending production, they need have no fear of a revival of old-line communistic propaganda from within. If they do not furnish full employment, communistic propaganda of this kind is inevitable and there is nothing which the Russsian Government or our Government, or any other Government, can do to stop it. In the event of long-continued unemployment, the only question will be as to whether the Prussian or Marxian doctrine will take us over first.

"I believe in the democratic doctrine—the religion based on the social message of the prophets—the heart insight of Christ, and the wisdom of the men who drew up the Constitution of the United States and adopted the Bill of Rights. By tradition and by structure, we believe that it is possible to reconcile the freedom and rights of the individual with the duties required of us by the general welfare. We believe in religious tolerance and the separation of church and state, but we need to light again the old spirit to meet the challenge of new facts.

U. S.-Russian Pact Needed

"We shall decide sometime in 1943 or 1944 whether to plant the seeds for World War III. That war will be certain if we allow Prussia to rearm either materially or physchologically. That war will be probable in case we double-cross Russia. That war will be probable if we fail to demonstrate that we can furnish full employment after this war comes to an end and fascist interests motivated largely by anti-Russian bias get control of our Government. Unless the Western democracies and Russia come to a satisfactory understanding before the war ends, I very much fear that World War III will be inevitable. Without a close and trusting understanding between Russia and the United States, there is a grave probability of Russia and Germany sooner or later making common cause.

"Of course, the ground for World War III can be laid by actions of the other powers even though we in the United States follow the most constructive course. For example, such a war would be inevitable if Russia should again embrace the Trotskyist idea of fomenting world-wide revolution or if British interests should again be sympathetic to anti-Russian activity in Germany and other countries.

"Another possible cause of World War III might rise out of our own willingness to repeat the mistakes we made after World War I. When a creditor nation raises its tariffs and asks foreign nations to pay up, and at the same time refuses to let them pay in goods, the result is irritation of a sort that sooner or later leads first to trade war and then to bloodshed.

Good-Neighbor Policy

"The gospel of Christ was to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, comfort the sick, and visit those who were in hard luck. He said that treating your neighbor decently was the way to show that you loved God. The neighborhood in Christ's day was a few miles in diameter. Today, the airplane has made the whole world a neighborhood. The good-neighbor policy, whether at home or abroad, is a Christian policy. Those who preach isolationism and hate of other nations are preaching a modified form of Prussian Nazilism, and the only outcome of such preaching will be war.

"If we want peace, we must treat other nations in the spirit of democratic Christianity. We must make our religion practical. In our relations with China, for example, we must act in such a way as to enhance the material as well as the spiritual well-being of her people. So doing will not only be of spiritual advantage to ourselves, will not only do much to prevent war, but will give us more material prosperity than we can otherwise enjoy. And in saying this, I do not preach the missionary spirit as a forerunner of a new imperialism.

"Nearly half the people of the world live in Eastern Asia. Seven-eighths of them do not know how to read and write, but many of them listen to the radio, and they know that the world is on the move and they are determined to move with it. We can at their request help them to move in knowledge toward a higher standard of living rather than in ignorance toward confusion and anarchy.

Help Self by Help to Others

"Throughout history, every big nation has been given an opportunity to help itself by helping the world. If such an opportunity is seized with a broad and generous spirit, an infinitude of practical possibilities opens up. Thousands of businessmen in the United States have seen this kind of thing happen on a smaller scale in their own businesses, as their broad and enlightened policies have increased their prosperity and given jobs to their neighbors. Christianity is not star gazing or foolish idealism. Applied on a world-wide scale, it is intensely practical. Bread cast upon the waters does return. National friendships are remembered. Help to starving people is not soon forgotten. We of the United States who now have the greatest opportunity that ever came to any people do not wish to impose on any other race or to thrust our money or technical experts or ways of thought on those who do not desire them. But we do believe that if we measure up to the responsibility which Providence has placed on our shoulders, we shall be called on for help by many peoples who admire us. When we respond to this cry for help, we shall be manifesting not only a Christian spirit, but obeying a fundamental law of life.

"We of the Western democracies must demonstrate the practicability of our religion. We must extend a helping hand to China and India; we must be firm and just with Prussia; we must deal honestly and fairly with Russia and be tolerant and even helpful as she works out her economic problems in her own way; we must prove that we ourselves can give an example, in our American democratic way, of full employment and full production for the benefit of the common man.

"By collaborating with the rest of the world to put productive resources fully to work, we shall raise our own standard of living and help to raise the standard of living of others. It is not that we shall be taking the bread out of the mouths of our own children to feed the children of others, but that we shall co-operate with everyone to call forth the energies of everyone, to put God's earth more completely at the service of all mankind."

'Stepping Stones' Over Pacific

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 8

A far-reaching plan to make the Pacific an American lake after the war was unfolded here by Representative Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington, Chairman of a House Naval Subcommittee studying acquisition of "stepping stone" island bases.

He announced that the Subcommittee already has received a promise of co-operation in its investigation of defense needs from the State Department, through Assistant Secretary Breckinridge Long, and from the Navy Department.

The master plan Mr. Magnuson outlined in an interview envisages use of the Pacific bases both for commercial trade with the Orient and as "filling stations" for a big Pacific fleet, "for we've learned our lesson—we aren't going to scrap ships again."

He said that the Subcommittee's first task would be to determine just what the Navy needs in the way of bases, what it has now as a result of development during this war, and what must be done to insure American rights for their postwar use.

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Lend-Lease Fight Centers on Limitation

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8—After two months of petty matters, the new Congress today started formal debate on the first big issue reaching into the postwar world, the proposed one-year extension of the Lend-Lease Act.

The fight in the House, where the debate starts, is expected to turn on amendments to make any agreement of a permanent nature under the plan subject to Congressional review.

Extension of Lease-Lend itself is a foregone conclusion, for prewar opposition that once endangered its passage has been put aside, and practically every member of House and Senate now hails the Act which extended aid to America's fighting allies even before the United States entered the fray.

But the debate opening now, following two months of marking time on routine appropriation bills, is about the first major matter to emerge from committee rooms, and offers a vehicle for the newly elected Congress to discuss the international scene, and America's possible place in the postwar world.

Extension a Curtain Raiser

The expected extension of Lend-Lease for another year is a curtain raiser for a much more uncertain fight, the Administration's request to extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for another three years. This will have a harder struggle for passage, and some Congressmen fear it is endangered.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee, after extensive Lend-Lease hearings, recommended extension. Republican amendments looking into the postwar era are offered, however, designed to prevent possible settlement of postwar economic problems without Congressional advice and approval. Another proposed amendment might seek to include the Soviet Union and China in master agreements between the United States and Great Britain on immediate and postwar trade policies.

Republican suspicion of the White House is still evidenced in some of the amendments, though the original opposition which led a majority of the Party in both houses to vote against the bill, has practically all abated.

Suspicious of White House

Representative Robert B. Chiperfield (R) of Illinois, expressed the view of the group suspicious of White House usurpation:

"We don't want to wake up one of these days and find that everything relating to our trade policies in the postwar period has been decided on the basis of permanent Lend-Lease agreements about which Congress and the people had nothing to say."

On the Democratic side, in the Senate, Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland, frequent critic of the Administration but a supporter of the original Act, is now urging that Britain be asked to give up ownership in the New World Air and Naval Bases, which were leased to the United States under a 99-year arrangement, in exchange for 50 over-age American destroyers. Senator Tydings argues that this would be a small return for the $63,000,000,000 of Lend-Lease appropriations thus far made available by Congress (of which only a part has yet gone abroad).

Sentiment Has Changed

Today's Lend-Lease debate shows the striking change in legislative sentiment since the original act was passed. Mr. Roosevelt offered it as the keystone of his "Arsenal of Democracy" program, Jan. 6, 1941, a few months after his re-election and 11 months before Pearl Harbor. The bill passed the House, Feb. 6, by 260 to 165, the Democrats supporting it (236 to 25); the Republicans opposing it (24 to 135). Its passage in the Senate 60 to 31 on March 8, after amendments, was on somewhat the same basis, 49 Democrats supporting to 13 against; the Republicans dividing, 10 to 17 against.

Winston Churchill has referred to America's move as "the most generous act ever performed by any Government in the world's history" and its usefulness in providing mutual exchange of goods and services between the Allies is taken for granted.

Unless extended for a year the bill would automatically terminate next June 30. A provision inserted in the original Act, known as the Dirksen amendment provides that the Act can be suspended by concurrent legislative resolution without presidential signature.

Chileans Off to U. S. To Talk Lend-Lease

By the Associated Press

Santiago, Chile, March 8

Gen. Oscar Escudero, Commander in Chief of the Chilean Army, and Col. Miliades Contreras have left by air for the United States, where they will discuss the new United States-Chile lend-lease agreement with Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of the United States Army Staff.

U. S. Aid to Russia

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP) — America's contribution to the Russion war effort must be measured not alone in actual weapons, says E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, but in huge quantities of raw materials and industrial and communications equipment also supplied.

In a report made public as the House prepared to begin debate today on continuance of the Lend-Lease Act, Mr. Stettinius said that in additon to planes and tanks this country also sent to Russia:

3,000,000 pairs of heavy boots, 18,000 tons of sole leather, 75,000 trucks, 17,500 jeeps and armored cars, 7,700 motorcycles, 1,300 military tractors, 75,000 tons of rails, 17,000 tons of other railroad equipment, 140,000 field telephones "hundreds of thousands of miles" of field telephone wire, 268,000 tons of petroleum products, 580,000 tons of steel, 46,000 tons of aluminum and duraluminum, 21,500 tons of zinc, 94,000 tons of copper and brass, 50,000 tons of toluol and TNT, and 75,000 tons of other chemicals.

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The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Home Forum

Interpreting the News

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE NEWS of the day should be interpreted in the light of spiritual reality, in order to offset the fear, discouragement, and depression likely to attend the reading of what seems to be bad news, and also to leaven the emotionalism that comes from taking a merely material view of what is regarded as good news. For this spiritual interpretation, so greatly needed, one must have some understanding of God, and of the mission of Christ Jesus. Thus one finds "an interpreter, one among a thousand, to shew unto man his uprightness" (Job 33:23).

* * *

Each one has the spiritual ability to interpret current events from the basis of the allness and ever-availability of infinite Love. Whether the news seems to be encouraging or discouraging, we can see that the struggle in which the world is engaged is a battle for the ideals of Christianity as opposed to the barbarism of paganism, a battle of truth against error. And Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 380), **"Truth is always the victor."** The Master's words on this point are forceful and encouraging (John 8:32): **"Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."**

That enlightened people are becoming more aware of the nature of the struggle is evident in the unity of action of free nations, in the strength and foresight used in guarding the advances made in better ways of living. There is more knowing of the truth than is generally recognized; and action of purpose and determination to maintain the standards of liberty are evidence of the upholding of the ideals of Christianity. Free people everywhere are in some degree knowing the truth, and the truth is operating to safeguard the freedom they have gained, as well as to give impetus to the very important work of enlarging and spiritualizing the world's concept of freedom.

* * *

Rightly to interpret the world news we must understand God to be infinite divine Principle, Love, and Truth. He made the real universe. Creation is governed by His unchangeable law. Ignorance of His law, or disobedience to it, results in fear, defeat, struggle, reversal, and despair. The effect of ignorance or disobedience does not always appear at once. As the Psalmist says (37:35, 36): **"I have seen the wicked in great power, and spreading himself like a green bay tree. Yet he passed away, and, lo, he was not: yea, I sought him, but he could not be found."**

If one should, through ignorance or willful disobedience, believe that six and six makes thirteen, he would in the course of time find his affairs in a sad state, and certainly disorder would result if a nation held to such a mistake. Inharmony is inseparable from the mistake, lasts so long as the mistake, and ends with its correction.

One of the mistakes that is holding the world in the bonds of war and disease is the belief that good is personal and limited, that there is not enough good to go around, that happiness and satisfaction depend on worldly possessions, place, and power. All this is the outgrowth of the belief that life, substance, and intelligence are material rather than spiritual. This mistake is generally accepted as true even by many who have made some progress in Christian living. Because of its wide acceptance as having at least a semblance of truth, and also because of the tenacity of the error, a mighty effort to correct it on the part of those awake to the great need is essential. Mrs. Eddy gives the following as the rule for this correction (Science and Health, p. 492): **"For right reasoning there should be but one fact before the thought, namely, spiritual existence. In reality there is no other existence, since Life cannot be united to its unlikeness, mortality."**

* * *

We constantly reason with ourselves and talk with others on subjects either purely personal or of a broader nature. It is quite as easy to direct our thoughts and conversation to the constructive and confident as to the destructive and despondent, and it is far more profitable. Knowing that God is present and all-powerful, we can be courageous, confident, and expectant of good even in the face of evil reports. Right is always victorious. Spirit never bows to matter. Material so-called laws become ineffective in the presence of spiritual understanding. Knowing the perfection of man in God's likeness we can prove ourselves superior to suffering, sickness, fear, and defeat. Thus are we the master of circumstances and not the slave, and no enslaving thoughts of discouragement, intemperance, or fear can bind us, as we rely on God.

Wherever we are, and whatever our part in the world's struggle for freedom, we have fresh opportunity every day to reason correctly. Whatever the news may be, we know that the real man is governed by the law of Love, is free, and safe from harm. Truth understood and utilized will ultimately triumph over all evil.

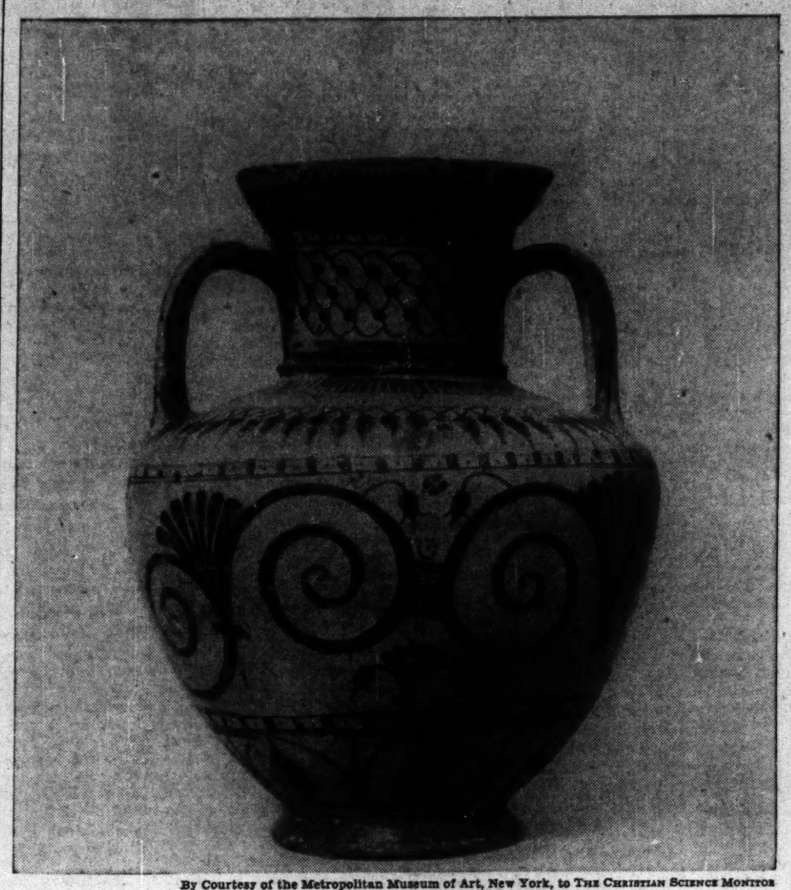
"For right is right, since God is God;
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Morning on the Lake

No sound was in the sail that morning;
Our boat moved slowly across the mountain lake,
Past the granite rocks and the water falling,
Down to the little red-roofed cabin.
Pollen from the pine trees yellowed the water;
We could no longer see the fish swimming below.
There were sea gulls flying,
Miles from the sea,
Flying through the high, clear air,
And their cries of the sea
Sounded above the quiet lake.

ELIZABETH MOWER



By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"RHODIAN" AMPHORA OF THE SEVENTH CENTURY, B. C.

THE POTTERY WARES of the early Greeks are beautiful and varied. They show the fine accomplishments of the potters in fabrication, design, and decoration. They bear the imprint of native and foreign influences, showing evidences of traffic and exchange with the Orient. The styles are inbued with vigor, informed with buoyancy.

Pottery manufacture flourished at Rhodes, the island in the Aegean which lies closest to Asia. It is not surprising to find elements of Oriental and Aegean design combined in the ceramic vessels which made good practical containers for wine and honey. The seventh century B. C. is called by art historians the Orientalizing Era, and its potteries are notable for decorative motives of chimeras, sphinxes or centaurs, rosettes, lotuses, cable-patterns or guilloche, and palmettes. There is a spontaneity and fancifulness in Rhodian pottery that is lacking in the austere vases of mainland Greece.

Little Humbug

HE WAS trotting along the desert road by himself, stopping every now and then to observe passing cars; but since he seemed to know where he was going, and a little desert town lay three or four miles ahead, I should have passed him by, too, if Martha had not touched my arm.

"Please," she said.

I came to a stop a little in front of him and opened the door just as he trotted by. He looked at us in a friendly sort of way, but he didn't stop.

"Try again," Martha said, "and whistle."

I tried again, and whistled, but his performance was exactly the same. He gave us that friendly look, as if to thank us for our misplaced interest, and then went on about his errand, whatever it was.

* * *

Martha was satisfied, so I whizzed by him. I could see him in my rear mirror, a little white terrier with shaggy fur and a ridiculously long tail that waved unsystematically as he padded along the road.

I didn't forget him. I am not necessarily sentimental about dogs, having two of my own; but he was so small, the desert was so wide, and the road so long, that there had been about his appearance, for all his rugged individualism, an incongruity that called for sympathetic understanding, if not for aid.

* * *

Where the road swings up the apron of the desert toward the mountains and the Ridge, I stopped as if to ponder the sign, pretending that the distance to go alarmed me, and that it might be better to go back the way we had come.

"I'd like to be sure, too," Martha said.

"Sure of what?" I asked.

"Oh, maybe how far a little dog can trot in half-an-hour," she said.

"If you think I'm wondering about that dog—" I said. But of course, that is what I was doing.

We found him still two miles or so out of town. He was trotting in the same determined little way, but more slowly. I stopped the car and got out; and this time he came to me, crawling over the pavement on his stomach and wagging his long tail. I picked him up and stroked him and brought him a moment to sit with us in the car, where Martha stroked him, too. He was unquestionably lost, and he was suddenly, unquestionably, and overwhelmingly, our responsibility.

* * *

I drove off the road a short distance among the Joshua trees; and when I stopped the car, he was out in a flash and running through the sagebrush and mesquite.

"Maybe he's gone," I said.

"I was thinking of Buddy and Biscuit," Martha said. "They *might* not have liked him."

"Meat isn't too easy to get, either," I said.

"Buddy's all right," Martha said. "But, if he happened to get into Biscuit's bed, there'd be all kinds of trouble."

We sat a little while, and I put on my gloves. Martha reproached me with a look.

"You must whistle *once*," she said.

* * *

The small white shape shot past almost before I had whistled three notes, leaping over fallen Joshua trees and greasewood bushes as if they weren't there.

"He wasn't winded at all," I said, "the little humbug."

Bearing this out, we saw him in the distance, hot on the trail of a big jack, which easily eluded him. Even when he returned from this adventure, he wasn't tired. He would have been off after more if I hadn't picked him up and lifted him into the car, where he put his forepaws on the window and stuck his small snout out into the wind to drink the air.

"If we must keep him," I said, "I suppose we must."

* * *

Martha was silent until we pulled into the little desert town. Then she asked me to turn into the nearest service station. The boy who came over to serve us was ruddy and brown, bare-armed, bare-headed. He didn't know the dog, he said at once. Of course, it could have been lost near there. People were always picnicking. Someone might come back for him.

"He's a wonderful little dog," Martha said, stroking little Humbug's head and holding him up for the boy to get a better look at him.

Little Humbug struggled to get loose and climb out the window.

"I guess he likes you," Martha said demurely.

"He's a swell dog all right," the boy said.

"Why don't you hold him a minute?" Martha invited, handing Humbug to him, and I almost burst out laughing.

* * *

The boy held the dog in strong brown arms, and little Humbug reached up his muzzle and licked the brown face bent down over him.

"The people might come back," the boy said, "mightn't they?"

Martha nodded.

"You don't suppose you could keep him over night?" she asked. "They'd be sure to ask here."

"I guess they would," the boy said, but he didn't seem happy about it. Then he brightened. "If they didn't—"

"I guess he'd be your dog," Martha said.

* * *

The boy looked at little Humbug and then held him out at arms' length to get a better view. Humbug tried to reach first his face and then his hands with his little red tongue, running in and out. The boy let Humbug down, and Humbug danced and leapt all about him. But the boy had proper manners. He suddenly bethought him of our rights.

"You're sure *you* don't want him?" he said to Martha.

"He's a wonderful little dog," Martha said, hesitatingly, "but we have two of our own—"

"Okay," he said. "Come on, pup—"

Boy and dog ran off around the station as I slipped in the clutch and drove off. I looked at Martha.

"I don't care," she said. "When those young arms reached out for little Humbug, I couldn't resist. Weren't you ever a boy? Didn't you ever want to own a dog?"

"Little Humbug," I said grinning, "and big Humbug."

STEPHEN CABARRUS

Incident at Midnight

Like the faintly tarnished face
Of an ancient looking-glass,
The moonlit mirror of this place
Has made a glory come to pass.
Round the harbor's slender throat
A necklace of reflected stars
Glitters like a charm, remote
Against the spell of hate and wars.
Tenderly, this lucid night
Absorbs the brown of winter weed,
And polishes with silver light
The frozen rock, the drooping reed.
Susurrant on the empty beach,
Waves wash over stone and shell;
Into space small echoes reach,
Fading as a far-off bell.
And a pebble, skipped to sea,
Becomes a silver coin to buy
A share in the eternity
Of windless water, soundless sky.

BARBARA OVERTON

ΕΡΜΗΝΕΥΕΙΝ ΤΑ ΝΕΑ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Τὰ νέα τῆς ἡμέρας ἔπρεπε νὰ ἑρμηνεύωνται μὲ τὸ φῶς τῆς πνευματικῆς πραγματικότητος, ἵνα ἀντισταθμίζουν τὸν φόβον, τὴν ἀποθάρρυνσιν, καὶ τὴν στενοχωρίαν ποὺ πιθανὸν νὰ παρακολουθήσουν τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν ἐκείνου ὅπερ φαίνεται νὰ εἶναι κακὰ νέα, καὶ ἐπίσης ἵνα ζυμώσουν τὴν συγκινητικότητα ποὺ προέρχεται ἀπὸ τὴν λῆψιν τῆς ἁπλῶς ὑλικῆς ἀπόψεως ἐκείνου ὅπερ θεωρεῖται ὡς καλὰ νέα. Διὰ τὴν πνευματικὴν ταύτην ἑρμηνείαν, τὴν τόσον πολὺ χρειαζομένην, εἰς πρέπει νὰ ἔχῃ κἄποιαν ἀντίληψιν τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ τῆς ἀποστολῆς τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ. Οὕτω εἰς εὑρίσκει "ἑρμηνευτήν, ἕνα μεταξὺ χιλίων, διὰ νὰ ἀναγγείλῃ πρὸς τὸν ἄνθρωπον τὴν εὐθύτητα αὐτοῦ" (Ἰώβ 33:23).

Ἕκαστος ἔχει τὴν πνευματικὴν ἱκανότητα νὰ ἑρμηνεύῃ τὰ σύγχρονα συμβάντα ἀπὸ τὴν βάσιν τῆς ὁλότητος καὶ παν-προσιτότητος τῆς ἀπείρου Ἀγάπης. Ἀδιάφορον ἂν τὰ νέα φαίνεται νὰ εἶναι ἐνθαρρυντικὰ ἢ ἀποθαρρυντικά, δυνάμεθα νὰ ἴδωμεν ὅτι ὁ ἀγὼν εἰς τὸν ὁποῖον ἔχει συμπλακῇ ὁ κόσμος εἶναι μάχη διὰ τὰ ἰδανικὰ τοῦ Χριστιανισμοῦ ἅτινα ἀντίκεινται εἰς τὸν βαρβαρισμὸν τῆς εἰδωλολατρείας, μάχη τῆς ἀληθείας ἐναντίον τῆς πλάνης. Καὶ ἡ Mary Baker Eddy γράφει εἰς τὸ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" ('Επιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν, σ. 380), "Ἡ Ἀλήθεια εἶναι πάντοτε ἡ νικήτρια." Οἱ λόγοι τοῦ Κυρίου ἐπὶ τοῦ σημείου τούτου εἶναι δυνατοὶ καὶ ἐνθαρρυντικοί (Ἰωάν 8:32): "Γνώσεσθε τὴν ἀλήθειαν, καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια ἐλευθερώσει ὑμᾶς."

Τὸ ὅτι φωτισμένοι ἄνθρωποι γίνονται περισσότερον γνῶσται τῆς φύσεως τοῦ ἀγῶνος ἐκδηλοῦται εἰς τὴν ἐνότητα τῆς δράσεως τῶν ἐλευθέρων ἐθνῶν, εἰς τὸ σθένος καὶ τὴν πρόγνωσιν ποὺ χρησιμοποιοῦνται εἰς τὴν φρούρησιν τῶν προόδων αἵτινες ἔχουν γίνῃ εἰς καλλιτέρους τρόπους ζωῆς. Ὑπάρχει περισσοτέρα γνῶσις τῆς ἀληθείας ἀφ'ὅτι ἀναγνωρίζεται γενικῶς· καὶ ἡ ἐνέργεια τοῦ σκοποῦ καὶ τῆς ἀποφάσεως πρὸς διατήρησιν τῶν σημαιῶν τῆς ἐλευθερίας εἶναι ἔνδειξις τῆς ὑποστηρίξεως τῶν ἰδανικῶν τοῦ Χριστιανισμοῦ. Πανταχοῦ οἱ ἐλεύθεροι λαοὶ γνωρίζουν κατά τινα βαθμὸν τὴν ἀλήθειαν, καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια ἐνεργεῖ ἵνα προστατεύῃ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ποὺ ἔχουν ἀποκτήσῃ, καθὼς καὶ ἵνα δίδῃ ὁρμὴν εἰς τὴν πολὺ σπουδαίαν ἐργασίαν τῆς μεγεθύνσεως καὶ πνευματοποιήσεως τῆς τοῦ κόσμου συλλήψεως τῆς ἐλευθερίας.

Ἵνα ἑρμηνεύωμεν ὀρθῶς τὰ κοσμικὰ νέα πρέπει νὰ ἐννοοῦμεν τὸν Θεὸν ὡς ὄντα ἄπειρον θείαν Ἀρχήν, Ἀγάπην, καὶ Ἀλήθειαν. Αὐτὸς ἐδημιούργησε τὸ πραγματικὸν σύμπαν. Ἡ δημιουργία κυβερνᾶται ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀναλλοιώτου νόμου Αὐτοῦ. Ἡ ἄγνοια τοῦ νόμου Του, ἢ ἡ ἀπείθεια εἰς αὐτόν, καταλήγει εἰς φόβον, ἧτταν, ἀγῶνα, ἀνατροπήν, καὶ ἀπελπισίαν. Τὸ ἀποτέλεσμα τῆς ἀγνοίας ἢ ἀπειθείας δὲν φαίνεται πάντοτε ἀμέσως. Καθὼς λέγει ὁ Ψαλμογράφος (37:35, 36): "Εἶδον τὸν ἀσεβῆ ὑπερυψούμενον, καὶ ἐξηπλωμένον ὡς τὴν χλωρὰν δάφνην· ἀλλ'ἠφανίσθη καὶ ἰδού, δὲν ὑπῆρχε· καὶ ἐζήτησα αὐτόν, καὶ δὲν εὑρέθη."

Ἐάν τις ἕνεκεν ἀγνοίας ἢ θελληματικῆς ἀπειθείας, πιστεύῃ ὅτι ἓξ καὶ ἓξ κάμνουν δέκα τρία, θὰ εὕρῃ σὺν τῷ χρόνῳ τὰ πράγματά του εἰς λυπηρὰν κατάστασιν, καὶ βεβαίως καταστροφὴ θὰ προέκυπτεν ἐὰν ἕνα ἔθνος ἐπέμενεν εἰς ἕνα τέτοιο λάθος. Ἡ δυσαρμονία εἶναι ἀχώριστος ἀπὸ τὸ λάθος, διαρκεῖ ὅσον καὶ τὸ λάθος, καὶ τελειώνει μὲ τὴν διόρθωσίν του.

Ἕνα τῶν λαθῶν ποὺ κρατεῖ τὸν κόσμον εἰς τὰ δεσμὰ τοῦ πολέμου καὶ τῆς ἀσθενείας εἶναι ἡ δοξασία ὅτι τὸ καλὸν εἶναι προσωπικὸν καὶ περιωρισμένον, ὅτι δὲν εἶναι ἀρκετὸν καλὸν δι'ὅλους, ὅτι ἡ εὐτυχία καὶ ἡ εὐχαρίστησις ἐξαρτῶνται ἀπὸ κοσμικὰ κτήματα, θέσιν, καὶ δύναμιν. Ὅλον αὐτὸ εἶναι ἡ ἔκβασις τῆς δοξασίας ὅτι ἡ ζωή, ἡ οὐσία, καὶ ἡ νοημοσύνη, εἶναι ὑλικὰ μᾶλλον παρὰ πνευματικά. Τὸ λάθος αὐτὸ γίνεται γενικῶς δεκτὸν ὡς ἀληθὲς ἀκόμη καὶ ἀπὸ πολλοὺς οἵτινες ἔχουν κάμῃ κἄποιαν πρόοδον εἰς τὴν Χριστιανικὴν ζωήν. Ἕνεκα τῆς εὐρείας παραδοχῆς του ὡς ἔχοντος τουλάχιστον σκιάν τινα ἀληθείας, καὶ ἐπίσης ἕνεκα τῆς ἐπιμονῆς τοῦ λάθους, μία μεγάλη προσπάθεια νὰ τὸ διορθώσουν ἐκ μέρους αὐτῶν ποὺ γνωρίζουν τὴν μεγάλην ἀνάγκην εἶναι ἀναγκαία. Ἡ Mrs. Eddy δίδει τὸ ἑξῆς ὡς κανόνα πρὸς τὴν διόρθωσιν αὐτήν (Science and Health, σ. 492): "Δι'ὀρθὴν κρίσιν ἔπρεπε νὰ εἶναι ἓν μόνον γεγονὸς πρὸ τῆς σκέψεως, δηλαδή, ἡ πνευματικὴ ὕπαρξις. Εἰς τὴν πραγματικότητα δὲν ὑπάρχει ἄλλη ὕπαρξις, ἀφοῦ ἡ Ζωὴ δὲν δύναται νὰ ἑνωθῇ μὲ τὴν ἀνομοιότητα αὐτῆς, τὴν θνητότητα."

Διαρκῶς διαλογιζόμεθα ἐνδομύχως καὶ συνομιλοῦμεν μὲ ἄλλους περὶ ζητημάτων καθαρῶς προσωπικῶν ἢ εὐρυτέρας φύσεως. Εἶναι τόσον εὔκολον νὰ διευθύνωμεν τὰς σκέψεις καὶ τὴν συνομιλίαν μας πρὸς τὸ ἐποικοδομητικὸν καὶ πεποιθὸς ὅσον πρὸς τὸ καταστρεπτικὸν καὶ ἄπελπι, καὶ αὐτὸ εἶναι πολὺ περισσότερον ὠφέλιμον. Γνωρίζοντες ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι παρὼν καὶ παντοδύναμος, ἠμποροῦμεν νὰ εἴμεθα θαρραλέοι, πεποιθότες, καὶ προσδοκῶντες τὸ καλὸν ἀκόμη καὶ πρὸ τῶν κακῶν εἰδήσεων. Τὸ δίκαιον εἶναι πάντοτε νικηφόρον. Τὸ Πνεῦμα δὲν ὑποκύπτει ποτὲ εἰς τὴν ὕλην. Οἱ λεγόμενοι ὑλικοὶ νόμοι καθίστανται ἀτελεσφόρητοι πρὸ τῆς πνευματικῆς ἀντιλήψεως. Γνωρίζοντες τὴν τελειότητα τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐν τῇ ὁμοιότητι τοῦ Θεοῦ ἠμποροῦμεν νὰ ἀποδείξωμεν τοὺς ἑαυτούς μας ἀνωτέρους τῆς κακοπαθείας, τῆς ἀσθενείας, τοῦ φόβου, καὶ τῆς ἥττης. Οὕτω εἴμεθα κύριοι τῶν περιστάσεων καὶ ὄχι σκλάβοι, καὶ σκλαβώνουσαι σκέψεις ἀποθαρρύνσεως, ἀκολασίας, ἢ φόβου δὲν δύνανται νὰ μᾶς δεσμεύσουν, καθὼς βασιζώμεθα εἰς τὸν Θεόν.

Ὁπουδήποτε καὶ ἂν εἴμεθα, καὶ οἱονδήποτε καὶ ἂν εἶναι τὸ μέρος μας εἰς τὸν διὰ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἀγῶνα τοῦ κόσμου, ἔχομεν νέαν εὐκαιρίαν καθ'ἡμέραν νὰ κρίνωμεν ὀρθῶς. Οἱαδήποτε καὶ ἂν εἶναι τὰ νέα, γνωρίζομεν ὅτι ὁ πραγματικὸς ἄνθρωπος κυβερνᾶται ὑπὸ τοῦ νόμου τῆς Ἀγάπης, εἶναι ἐλεύθερος, καὶ ἠσφαλισμένος ἀπὸ τὸ κακόν. Ἡ Ἀλήθεια ἐννοουμένη καὶ χρησιμοποιουμένη θὰ θριαμβεύσῃ ἐν τέλει ἐφ'ὅλου τοῦ κακοῦ.

"Διότι τὸ δίκαιον εἶναι δίκαιον, ἀφοῦ ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι Θεός·
Καὶ τὸ δίκαιον πρέπει νὰ κερδίσῃ τὴν ἡμέραν·
Τὸ ἀμφιβάλλειν θὰ ἦτο ἀπιστία,
Τὸ διστάζειν θὰ ἦτο ἁμαρτία."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Peculiar Lustre of Hellas

EMPHASIS HAS OFTEN been laid, and rightly, upon the keen sensitiveness of the Greeks to beauty of form in sculpture, architecture, and literature. It is urged that they made this sense of form and proportion so paramount that they were blind to the beauty of colouring and indifferent to the prodigal variety of Nature's compositions. It may be readily admitted that this is a vital distinction between the ancient and modern attitudes. Both the craving for perfection of form and the preference given to man before nature come out in the pre-eminent development of sculpture by the Greeks. . . .

But a prevailing tendency does not necessarily exclude other elements. However meagre the vocabulary of the Greeks in sharp distinction of shades of colour, their love for a bright colour-scheme is shown not only by the brilliancy of their clothing and their use of colouring in statuary and architecture —for even in these mere form was not enough —but in unnumbered expressions like Alcman's "sea-purple bird of the springtime."

A few of the more obvious passages, illustrating the Greek attitude toward nature, are here given. . . . Very often such references are casual and subordinate to some controlling idea, but they none the less reflect habitual observation. Even when we speak of Homeric "tags," like the "saffron-robed" or "rosy-fingered," or of the Sappho's "golden-sandalled" Dawn, as "standing epithets," we are implying that these epithets made a general appeal. The naïve insertions in Homer of comparisons drawn from birds and beasts, from night and storm and other familiar elements of nature, would seem like an intrusive delay of the story did they not carry with them the conviction that both poet and hearers alike were well content to linger by the way and observe the objects of daily life indoors and out. . . .

Sappho's fragments are redolent of flowers; her woven verse, a "rich-red chlamys" in the sunshine, has a silver sheen in the moonlight. We hear the full-throated passion of "the herald of the spring, the nightingale"; the breeze moves the apple boughs, the wind shakes the oak trees. Her allusions to "the hyacinths, darkening the ground, when trampled under foot of shepherds"; the "fine, soft bloom of grass, trodden by the tender feet of Cretan women as they dance"; or the "golden pulse growing on the shore," —all these seem inevitable to one who has seen the acres of bright flowers that carpet the islands or the nearby littoral of the Asian coast. . . .

The thoughtful student of the literature of the Greeks, no matter how enthusiastic he may be, will not fail to draw warnings as well as inspiration from their history. But no defects of the Greeks nor achievements of posterity can dispossess Hellas of her peculiar lustre. "No other nation," as Mr. Ernest Myers has said with particular reference to the age of Pindar, "has ever before or since known what it was to stand alone immeasurably advanced at the head of the civilization of the world."—From "Greek Lands and Letters," by FRANCIS GREENLEAF ALLINSON and ANNE C. E. ALLISON. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

Crocuses

Spring
enters through a green door
in a garden wall.

Rain strokes the tall grass.
Crocuses bloom in the tall grass.
Spring,
preening in almond branches
frosted with bloom,
looks down upon
yellow and purple stars
that ricochet from earth
and flare.

And fade
in an upside-down green sky.

EDITH A. COLEMAN

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Section Section

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1943

A** '11

Intimate Message: Washington

Breaking the Peace Blockade ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

The trend away from isolationism is gathering force. It has now gained its most influential recruit in the person of Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri. Senator Clark is prepared to introduce and support a resolution which will put Congress unequivocally behind an international security system, buttressed by military force. In consequence, it is fair to say that last week Washington saw the beginnings of the most significant and most constructive international political development in a quarter of a century.

The import of this trend hardly can be exaggerated. The purpose of the projected Clark resolution is to avert a repetition of the Lodge-Borah peace-treaty blockade and to assure an anxious world that the American Congress and the American President are in agreement that the United States shall play a decisive role in creating and preserving the future peace.

There will be pitfalls and barriers and attempted reversals which would thwart this end and it is still a long distance from realization. But the trend is clearly visible and events have lately added to its momentum. There have been three suggestive breaks in the ranks of the pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists and the latest is the most heartening of all

Mnndt Proposes Planning Commission

Not long ago Representative Karl E. Mundt, re-elected Republican Congressman from South Dakota, startled his noninterventionist colleagues by urging Congress to establish at once a 32-member postwar planning commission and by advocating full American participation in the peace.

Later Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, one of the most implacable pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists who voted against every war-policy measure of the Government, advanced a resolution which heads directly toward American assumption of peace leadership and peace responsibility. His resolution would authorize the President to undertake negotiations with the United Nations to put the principles of the Atlantic Charter on a treaty basis, including collaboration "to maintain peace and security throughout the world."

And now comes Senator Clark whose record as a sincere and respected noninterventionist gives his views great political and popular weight and who says in effect: Since the United States couldn't keep out of the present war, the United States has no other choice than to stay in the future peace. America has on any realistic basis no other course than to join in some form of international organization, bulwarked by military force.

These words from Senator Clark will seem surprising to some immovable isolationists but they don't appeal to Senator Clark as surprising at all. He holds that his present position stems logically from the views he has advocated in the past. He emphasizes that one of the reasons he wanted to keep America out of the war was that America would have to join in policing the world afterward. Today Senator Clark does not relish that prospect but he now considers it realistically necessary since ultimately events forced the United States into the conflict.

It is almost impossible to measure the full effect if Congress decisively approves Senator Clark's resolution. It brings into view an event of historic moment for America and for the world.

It means congressional indorsement of the principle of full American association in a practicable and functioning system of international security in advance of the peace conference. It would guarantee congressional collaboration in the organization of such an international agreement. It strikes at the root of any repetition of the Lodge-Borah peace blockade.

Great Aid for Diplomats

Secondly, it would retrieve for Congress the initiative on the highest level of political policy and put Congress in the vanguard rather than the rearguard of the most crucial issue before the nation.

Further, the hands of the President, whoever he is, and the American diplomats will be strengthened immeasurably by knowing and by letting the world know that the United States is ready to join with the United Nations on the minimum guarantees of international security. The removal from these deliberations of the constant fear that Congress is just waiting to undo another peace, as it did in 1920, will be an incalculable boon and incentive to the creation of that peace. Britain and Russia and China will not have to spend half their time frantically figuring what they will have to do if the United States decided that it was going to try it alone again.

Finally, whatever its intentions, I suggest that Senator Clark's resolution, if passed by sizeable majorities in both houses, could well be one of the most effective ways of reducing the prospect of a fourth term. If Congress and the Executive are both genuinely united behind the same peace objectives, and if both parties within Congress are substantially in support of these objectives—and why not?—then less depends upon the personality of the Chief Executive.

The Republican Party may do well to ponder carefully Senator Clark's resolution because it can't be too sure that a majority of the American voters would not, in 1944, prefer what they might consider a domestic risk to international chaos.

Mme. Chiang Extols Women in History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 8—Madame Chiang Kai-shek in her speech here dwelt at length on the emergence of women into wider fields of service. She said in part:

"History tells us that human achievement is proportional to the variety and quality of the material contributed by the past and the present and that we women, too, have had a share in building the ever-ascending pyramid of civilization. . . .

"In my native land, throughout her long chronicle of human endeavor, we see illuminating flashes in the pages where women made lasting contributions to the epistemological advancement of our civilization. Pan-chao, the sister of the court historian of the Han dynasty, some 2,000 years ago, became the continuator after the death of her brother, and completed his works. She acted as the tutoress of the Empress and her ladies-in-waiting. It was also she who wrote "Precepts for Women." To us of this generation they make quaint reading but for her time, I suppose, they were suitable. . . .

"Cloistered and sheltered up to the time of our Revolution, Chinese women have stepped out into a new world—a stark world—stripped of the amenities and comforts which generally surrounded the Inner Court (the women's apartments). From the highest to the lowliest the change has been marked, although among the farmer and laboring classes Chinese women have always had more freedom than their more affluent sisters.

"When the first Parliament convened in 1912 following the success of the Revolution, a woman's suffrage group stormed the Parliament to demand "votes for women," on the ground that since women had proven their willingness to risk their lives for the liberation of the country they should be given equal franchise with men. It was not until the First National Congress convened in 1924, nevertheless, that the Kuomintang took cognizance of woman suffrage by recording that: 'Universal suffrage should be carried out. Class suffrage based on property qualification should be abolished.'

"Chinese women entered civil service for the first time in 1927, and two years later in the Postal Service they received equal treatment with men. More astounding yet, the National Government promulgated a law entitling daughters and sons to equal inheritance.

"In 1936 in the Draft Constitution also promulgated by the National Government, Article Two reads as follows:

"'All races of the republic of China are component parts of the Chinese nation and shall be equal before the law.'

"Article 132 reads:

"'Every citizen of the republic of China shall have equal opportunity to receive education.'

"Chinese women during the past 5½ years of war have made even more rapid strides toward true equality. In every province of China—occupied China included—there is a Women's Advisory Council usually headed by the wife of the Provincial Governor. All these branch councils come under the supreme direction of the National Council.

"The work extends throughout each Province and comprises relief for refugees, care of the wounded whether military or civilian, and of war orphans, and stimulation of production—which is so necessary since China is now in toto cut off from the rest of the world except through air transport—training of women sent to various areas to bring home to the local women the meaning of the war, the importance of continued resistance, the consciousness of our great responsibility towards other peoples of the world. The noteworthy point is that whereas a woman's position of yore was gauged by the social, economic and political position of her husband, the Chinese woman of today stands on her own feet and is acknowledged for what she is. . . .

"We of Wellesley know and realize that our tradition and all that it stands for is the summation not of one factor but of divers factors integrated: The spirit of the founders of our college, the idealism of the trustees and presidents, the devotion of the faculty, the loyalty of the alumnae, combined with the rich intellectual, spiritual and emotional possibilities of the student body in perpetuating Wellesley's watchword: 'Non Ministrari Sed Ministrare.'

"To you who are assembled in this hall, I should like to give you my exegesis of this motto in accordance to the light which has guided me in my work. First comes cooperation, that common and much-used word which seems to convey so little and yet should mean so much. For is it not true that human progress is but a mighty growing pattern woven together by the tenuous single threads, united in a common effort? Brilliant generalship may be all paramount, yet no army would be an army were the individual soldiers who compose it to follow the whims which happen to dictate their momentary fancy.

"Second stands the spirit of humility. . . . One of the greatest essayists China produced, Su Hsin, oftentimes known as Old Su, did not learn to read or write until after he had passed his twenty-seventh birthday. Confucius said: 'Amongst any trio I find a teacher.'

"Last but not least ranks probity in thought and in action. It is transcendent thinking and the translating of these thoughts into deeds worthy of the name of human progress which differentiates men from beasts. Always have we frowned on moral turpitude, yet intellectual and mental dissipation are no less culpuble of disdain. The Tartuffes, and the mentally lackadaisical, have had more than their share in nurturing the evils of our day.

"With the riches of the ages within your grasp, with the wide field of specialized branches of knowledge to be had at your will, with the maturity of mind to be gained in your contacts with your professors and advisers, you should beware of machine-made processes of thinking. Do not be afraid to strike out and explore the fertile realm of your own minds and let them lead you in your conclusions to what they will so long as you are true and honest to yourselves. Nor do I counsel you to concur to shallow and supercilious omniscience.

"This present world struggle is a battle of light against darkness, of justice and right dealing against selfishness and greed. Indehiscence and mawkish maunder will not equip us for our battle through life. Stern days are still ahead. Yet within these very portals is the cenote of learning. It is here where your strength could be reinforced."

Supreme Court Denies Ban on Leaflets

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP) — The Supreme Court declared unconstitutional today ordinances passed by two municipalities regulating the distribution of literature.

A Dallas, Texas, ordinance prohibiting the distribution upon the streets of handbills containing advertising matter was held to infringe "freedom of press and religion."

In another decision, the tribunal termed "administrative censorship in an extreme form" a Paris, Texas, ordinance prohibiting the solicitation, without a permit from the Mayor, of orders for books within the residence district of the municipality.

Both decisions were unanimous, but with new Associate Justice Wiley Rutledge not participating.

Associate Justice Hugo L. Black delivered the decision in the Dallas case. The ordinance was challenged by Mrs. Ella Jamison, member of "Jehovah's Witnesses." She was arrested while distributing a leaflet advertising a public address and literature of the organization. The Dallas County Criminal Court sustained the ordinance and imposed a $5 fine and costs.

Associate Justice Stanley F. Reed delivered the decision on a challenge of the Paris ordinance by Mrs. Daisy Largent, also a member of "Jehovah's Witnesses." Mrs. Largent said she had gone from door to door and, to persons interested, exhibited literature for which contributions would be accepted from those able to pay. The Lamar County Court sustained the ordinance and imposed a $100 fine and costs.

Among other actions, the Court:

Refused to review a decision holding that protests against price schedules promulgated by the Office of Price Administration must set forth specific objections in order to obtain a court review. An Emergency Court of Appeals had ruled on a complaint brought by Mark K. Frank of Pittsburgh that correspondence with OPA did not constitute a formal protest.

Refused to review a decision that a company which furnishes watchmen to guard industrial concerns and other places of business is not engaged in a "service establishment" exempt from the Wage-Hour Law. The decision was challenged by the McCane-Sondock Detective Agency of Houston, Texas, which supplies night watchmen to clients.

Navy Describes Feats Of Lieutenant Nimitz

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The Navy described yesterday the feats that won the silver star medal for Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, Jr., son of the Admiral who commands the Pacific fleet.

The award to the young submarine officer was presented by his father recently at Honolulu. His citation, made public here today, says he served "with conspicuous gallantry and interpidity" as torpedo and gunnery officer and later as executive officer on two war patrols and "contributed greatly to the success in the many actions of his vessel, which resulted in sinking or greatly damaging much enemy shipping."

Mayling Soong Comes Back to Halls of Wellesley

'First Lady of China' in full control of town and gown in hours of world interest.

By Mary Hornaday and Laura Haddock

The flag of China flew over Wellesley, Massachusetts, all week end, as Mayling Soong Chiang returned to the campus of Wellesley College, her alma mater, to renew acquaintances of her undergraduate years and tell the students of today how to become great women.

From the moment late Saturday afternoon when the heavily guarded armored limousine, provided for her by President Roosevelt, sped into Wellesley over specially sanded highways, residents of the New England college community gave up all other concerns to play host to China's First Lady, and the affairs of this slender Chinese woman dictated the tempo of the town.

Because she was to give an address at 1:30 Sunday afternoon, restaurants had perforce to serve dinner early, and waitresses made frantic effort to serve hurried diners who said, "We have to be in our seats to hear Madame at 1:10." Taxis from village to college did a rush business all day.

Shortly after noontime, the paths leading across the snowy campus to Alumnae Hall, where the speech was to be given, were black with students, faculty, and guests coming in such numbers as to fill the hall and the ballroom beneath to capacity. And yet as Dr. Mildred H. McAfee, President of Wellesley, said later, "If we had had a hall 10 times as large, we could have filled it."

An Impressive Tribute

The near-reverence which this woman has inspired was shown in the abrupt and utter silence that fell upon the audience the moment the first members of her party appeared on the rostrum. What a second before had been an excitedly chattering throng became suddenly breathlessly silent. It was more impressive than a shout of acclaim.

As Mme. Chiang got up to speak and all rose with her, the applause that surged up shook the rafters and continued for minutes. She acknowledged it with a bow and said, in a voice roughened with tears, "Strong emotions often leave one inarticulate." Then she indeed became inarticulate and was apparently so overwhelmed with feeling that for a moment she could not go on.

Then recovering herself, the distinguished alumna traced the progress of women down through time and said that co-operation, humility, and probity were the qualities she has prized in her work.

Urging her "fellow students" to "beware of machine-made processes of thinking," Mme. Chiang told them, "Do not be afraid to strike out and explore the fertile realm of your own minds and let them lead you in your conclusions to what they will so long as you are true and honest to yourselves."

Power of Group Action

She turned the spotlight away from famous names and focused it upon a group of women who she said exemplify "what can be done not by the individual but by individuals working as a group having nower to project their personalities, enthusiasm, and spirit into the lives of others." Among them were Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Anna Howard Shaw, and Carrie Chapman Catt, of the United States; Dorothy Beal and Frances Buss of England; and Pan-chao and Chiu-chin of China.

Chinese women, she said, have made rapid strides toward real equality during the past 5½ years of war. "The noteworthy point," said Mme. Chiang, "is that whereas a woman's position of yore was gauged by the social, economic, and political position of her husband, the Chinese woman of today stands on her own feet and is asknowledged for what she is."

It was possible this week end to recapture much of the Wellesley that Mayling Soong went to school in. Mme. Chiang has not only kept in touch with her favorite teachers and her classmates of 1917, but asked especially to see them as soon as she arrived. Among these teachers were Miss Vida D. Scudder, Miss Annie K. Tuell, retired, and Miss Helen Hull, now of the Barnard College faculty.

Exchange of Memories

Those intimate first moments which Mme. Chiang spent in her suite in Tower Court with her most cherished college friends were occupied with woman-to-woman chat about figures and clothes and the affectionate interchange of memories.

She remembered all her classmates by their first names, and they sat on the floor to drink tea with her because there were not enough chairs to go around. Some 75 of her classmates had journeyed from all over New England and even farther to be with her in an informal reunion Saturday night.

Phi Beta Kappa Honor

In the afternoon, Mme. Chiang was initiated as an honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa, Eta Chapter, Massachusetts, to membership in which she was elected in absentia last year.

Assigned to her as personal aides during her stay at the College were Helen Webster, and Sarah E. Moore of New London, the latter President of College Government.

Four Chinese students were servers at the informal tea given Mme. Chiang yesterday. They were: Alice Sze, daughter of the former Chinese Ambassador to the United States; Te Fan Tsou, Phoebe Yu, and Ida Lee. One American-born Japanese, Lillian Ota, was present at the Phi Beta Kappa ceremony.

For her speech in Alumnae Hall, which was broadcast to the nation, Madame wore sapphire (Wellesley blue) velvet in modified Chinese style, trimmed with blue sequins. Her earrings were of sapphires and diamonds.

Seated on the platform with her were Mme. Wei Tao-ming, wife of the present Chinese Ambassador; Mme. Chu Shih-ming, Wellesley '24, wife of the Military Attaché; L. K. Kung, Mme. Chiang's nephew, who is acting as her secretary-general and who is a student at Harvard University, and Miss L. T. Kung, his sister, who came to this country with her aunt.

Meeting newsmen briefly after the speech, Mme. Chiang said she found Wellesley "essentially the same. The spirit is the same, and it is that, rather than bricks and mortar, that make a college."

Lieutenant Commander McAfee of the Waves, on leave from the College, told the students, "Wellesley will feel more than satisfied with its freshmen in future years if they will feel and act just like Mme. Chiang."

Cosmos Y. Cosmades

Madame Chiang Greets Classmates at Wellesley

Informality marks the reunion held Sunday on the campus of the college. Below are the four Wellesley teachers Madame Chiang mentioned as particularly remembering.

Miss Vida D. Scudder

Miss Annie K. Tuell

Miss Helen Hull

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Hetty S. Wheeler

Japan to Win War Must Do So in '43 Says Premier Tojo

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—The Tokyo Radio beamed a broadcast to the United States quoting Premier Hideki Tojo as saying:

"Nineteen forty-three is the year in which the issue of the World War must be decided."

He was speaking to the Japanese Diet in response to a resolution urging "that the strength of the nation's fighting power be increased."

The Federal Communications Commission, which recorded the broadcast, picked up another version in Japanese for home consumption which quoted Tojo as saying: "This year is indeed a very important one in view of the world situation."

Tojo was quoted in the English broadcast as saying, "One billion diligent people of Asia are with us on the front and, with the co-operation of these people, Japan will march forward for the reconstruction of Asia for the Asiatics." The Japanese version gave the impression that the Premier was appealing to "one billion people" of Asia for support.

Mme. Chiang Stumps Even Her Teacher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 8—Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, who stumped the House of Representatives on "obtund," sent even Miss Elizabeth Manwaring, veteran English composition teacher who knew her in college, and other members of the English Department at Wellesley College, running to the dictionary after her speech yesterday.

Here were some of the words she used in her half-hour speech: venial, casuistry, epistemological, exegesis, Tartuffe, indehiscence, maunder, and cenote.

In brief, this is what the Wellesley English specialists found in the dictionary:

Obtund: (ŏb-tŭnd′) To dull, to reduce the edge, pungency, or violence of anything.

Venial: (vē′-nī-ăl) Excusable or pardonable, as an offense.

Casuistry: (kăzh′-ū-is-trĭ) Positively, the science or doctrine of dealing with cases of conscience. Negatively, specious reasoning.

Epistemological: (ē-pĭs′-tē-mō-lŏj′-ĭ-kăl) Pertaining to the theory or science of the method and grounds of knowledge.

Exegesis: (ĕk′-sē-jē′-sĭs) A critical explanation of a text or portion of Scripture.

Tartuffe: (tär-tōōf′) The title and leading character of a play by Molière, dated 1664.

Indehiscence: (in′-dē-hĭs′-ĕns) The state of remaining closed at maturity, as in fruits, or other botanical specimens.

Maunder (môn′-dĕr) To move languidly, to wander idly; also, to mutter, to speak disconnectedly or indistinctly.

Cenote: (sâ-nō′-tâ) A natural underground water reservoir.

Arnold Gets Air Medal For Expanding Forces

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The Air Medal has been awarded Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commanding general, Army Air Forces.

Recognizing his achievements in promoting development and expansion of the Air Forces by maintaining personal contact with his men throughout the world, the War Department announced this citation "for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flights.

On her week-end visit to Wellesley College, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek attended a meeting of the Tau Zeta Epsilon Society, a part academic and part social organization of which she had become a member when a student at the College. No reporters or other outsiders were present, but Miss Pratt as a member of the Society wrot the following the Society wrote the following account for The Christian Science Monitor.

By Rachel M. Pratt

There is something specially friendly about a small college group such as gathered at Tau Zeta Epsilon to welcome Mayling Soong Chiang last evening. Perhaps it is the naturalness of youth represented by the undergraduates, perhaps the enthusiasm of the alumnae—in this case just the alumnae officers and those of the classes belonging to this campus society when Madame Chiang was in Wellesley.

In any case, after the formality and publicity which have attended her appearances—the barrage of cameras, the crowds of bystanders waiting to catch a glimpse of her—it was a refreshing change to have Mme. Chiang accompanied by Miss MacAfee arrive for vespers—simply and practically unheralded.

Reception Banned

When Madame Chiang was first asked if she would like to visit T. Z. E. her reply had been enthusiastic, but her stipulation was that she did not want it a reception for her; she wanted to see what the girls were doing. And so in addition to vespers, the undergraduates had arranged a short program meeting.

The alumnae of T. Z. E. were represented by their President, Mrs. Ralph Powell, who voiced the thoughts of everyone present when she said:

"Madame Chiang Kai-shek, it is a very great pleasure to bring you a message of love and intense admiration from all the alumnae of Tau Zeta Epsilon. . . .

"The feeling that we are sisters with her in the circle of T. Z. E. comforts us when we sense our failure to live as she is living and encourages us to fashion our lives from her pattern. These flowers have a very special name in the rose world of America. They are the "Mayling" rose, and we offer them to you because we love you."

To the complete surprise of everyone, Madame Chiang, after graciously accepting the roses, produced two packages from beneath her coat, saying, "I have brought you all something from China for the house." And she laughingly added, "One of them is tied with the ribbon which was on a present President Roosevelt gave to me."

One of the gifts—exquisitely carved jade—she explained signified "heart's desire," and which she had chosen as symbolizing her hope that each one would find it for himself. Two exquisitely carved ivory wall brackets and a jade box and its stand were the other gifts from Mayling.

All this reminded Miss Hetty Wheeler, the alumna in charge of arrangements, that Mme. Chiang had not yet seen the room upstairs dedicated to her. And off they went to inspect it. The room is not complete, but it already has distinct color and atmosphere. Several years ago Mme. Chiang sent to the society on the anniversary of her 20th reunion a tea cup for each member and a beautiful ancient carved ivory. Besides these, there is a picture of her with the Generalissimo and a presentation copy of "Sian: A Coup d'État"—extracts from General Ciang's diary—edited and prepared by Mayling Soong Chiang and bearing her own seal. There are several copies of her new book, now being sold for China War Relief—"Little Sister Su."

Personal Greetings

When Mme. Chiang came downstairs and rejoined the group she surprised all the undergraduates sitting on the floor by saying she wanted each one to tell her her name and where she came from. And then she wanted to know each alumna's name. Her thoughtfulness and love shone forth as she recognized those she had known well in college and would greet them with some remark which showed she had remembered, "Oh, you're thinner," "You used to make wonderful omelettes," "You lived down the hall," and so on.

Another mark of her thoughtfulness, in doing honor to her society, was that Mme. Chiang wore a very old and handsome mandarin coat—one worn only on important and very special occasions. It was every one's wish that Mme. Chiang should be spared any unnecessary exertion. When she was asked what she would like she expressed the desire for more music. One of the students sang for her.

The spirit of the whole evening, set in the President's prayer and the presentation speech—friendship and genuine love—was brought out quite spontaneously when from without were heard voices singing. "Why, they're serenading you, Mayling." And so they were, the college body.

Taking her coat, Mme. Chiang went to the French windows, opened them and looked out. What memories must have been stirred as she listened and what hopes renewed for the youth of all countries. After the beloved "Alma Mater" in which everyone joined was finished, she called, "Thank you ever so much," and waved. "It was our pleasure," came ringing back through the darkness.

Quietly they slipped away. And she with old friends urging her to go, too, and rest, thanked everyone for coming, and she stole away, leaving a feeling that she who is doing so much for the world, loves humanity, individually, in a warm, natural lovable way.

Associated Press

On the Way to Wellesley

Madame Chiang Kai-shek, right, receives flowers presented by Miss Che-Fan Sete, left, a Chinese student at Boston University, as Madame Chiang stepped from train at South Railroad Terminal Saturday on her way to spend the week end at her alma mater, Wellesley College. Lieut. Commander Mildred P. McAfee, center, director of the WAVES, who is on leave as President of Wellesley, greeted Madame Chiang at the station and rode with her to the college.

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Picnic in the Rain

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Author of "Away Goes Sally," "The Littlest House," "Houseboat Summer," etc.

"Oh, dear, it's raining!" exclaimed Jean, going to the window for the twentieth time to peer out at the vague curtains of rain which blew past the house, and dripped from the leaves and gurgled in the gutters. The hens had all retired to the hen-house and complained in low voices, and even the robins and sparrows had sought shelter somewhere and were silent.

"Maybe it will stop by noon," Lydia suggested, without much hope, and Cousin Mary shook her head.

"It's coming from the north-east," she explained. "It will rain all day. I don't suppose there's any use in packing the picnic basket."

Mark scrambled to his feet, bumping his head against the table which he had been using as a den, and ran to Cousin Mary.

"Picnic?" he asked in an inquiring voice. "Picnic?"

Any mention of food interested Mark. At any time. His sisters said that when he woke up in the night he said "cooky" before his eyes were open.

Just then the telephone rang and Jean ran to answer it. They could hear her talking in the hall. "Yes, yes, Father! really? Oh goody! I'll tell Cousin Mary. Where? How exciting! Good-by!" She came back into the kitchen skipping.

Father's Fine Idea

"We are going on a picnic, Father says. He'll be back a little after half past twelve, and we're all to be ready. He wouldn't tell me where we're going, but we are going, and I think I know where!"

"Where, then?" demanded Lydia.

"Oh, I won't tell, but I know."

"You always pretend that you know everything."

"Well, I have a magic mouse that comes to me after you're asleep and tells me secrets."

Lydia looked at Jean, her eyes dark with uncertainty. Was it possible that Jean did have a magic mouse? She often seemed to know things, but didn't she just guess?

"I'd wake up and hear the mouse whispering," Lydia said with a little uncertainty in her voice.

Jean was cutting bread for sandwiches.

"You never wake up," she flung back casually over her shoulder. "The mouse sees to that."

Lydia thought about this as she put two bottles of milk and four glasses into the old Indian basket.

"Tell me where we're going, then, and I'll soon find out if you have a magic mouse."

Jean only smiled as she came back from the stove where she had been softening the butter to make it spread easily.

"I know, but I won't tell," she said with a little sweet smile.

Jean was so exasperating. But Lydia found her exciting. It was always just possible that she did know a mouse, or could see for twenty miles, or was able to tell what people were thinking if they sat in the green rocking chair. Lydia never could consider Jean like an ordinary sister.

The Cozy "Dragon"

Father was home at half past twelve, a little earlier even than he said, but the children were ready in their rubbers and hooded rain capes. Cousin Mary didn't care for picnics in the rain. Besides, she had a meeting at the church that afternoon.

"Have a good time, every one!" she called, waving them good-by.

Now the Dragon, as they called their old second-hand car, was quietly sliding through the rain. The pavement was wet and slippery underfoot. The rain came in rhythm, now thicker and thinner. The new heavy leaves on the trees made arches of green, reflecting green on the asphalt, so that they sometimes seemed to be moving through wet green tunnels and the June air had a cool wet smell, just touched with the smell of the sea.

"How private it is in the Dragon," Lydia sighed with content. Today they were somehow all on the front seat, though Mark was just on laps, sometimes on one and sometimes on another and sometimes on two at once.

"It's like a house in here," said Jean, "that moves."

"Back seat," said Mark.

"Poor lamb, you're getting sleepy," Lydia sympathized.

"He wants to be alone with the sandwiches," Jean accused. "No, no, Mark, you stay here where we can keep an eye on you, ducky."

"We're almost there," said Father, "Mark, in four minutes you shall be eating to your heart's content."

"Why, we're going to Nantasket," Lydia exclaimed. She had somehow never thought of Nantasket. But Jean said:

"Didn't you guess? I knew all the time."

Picnic on Deck

Before the mouse could be discussed again, they came upon the sea, which was lead-colored and discontented looking. It was so early in June that the old-fashioned hotel over the sands was not yet open. Its long verandahs lay like decks all about it on four sides, with benches waiting for people who had not come.

Sitting at a bench, well back from the rail, the children could see only the water. It was like being on a liner, starting out from port on a foggy day.

"Spain is the nearest land," Father said. "If we steer straight out, we'll land at a Spanish harbor."

"Let's go to France," said Jean.

"England," said Lydia.

"Sandwich," said Mark.

So they had their sandwiches and hard-boiled eggs, and Cousin Mary had somehow managed to make brownies without any one's knowing it, and there were oranges and bananas too. Mark had to be watched. He was bent on hiding the skins under the benches.

"Sailors are never dirty like that, Mark," Lydia reproved him, finding one last piece of orange peel. "If you're going to be a sailor, you've got to keep things shipshape."

"Ship-shape," repeated Mark, dropping a long yellow banana skin quietly behind him.

When the picnic was finished, and the basket held only dishes and papers and egg-shells and peel, the children spent a happy half-hour exploring, and running races. The verandahs ran on past a recreation hall and across the bath-houses, and most of the way there were two rows of benches, with a space of two or three feet between each two benches, very perfect for running races along. Jean of course ran faster, but Lydia made a more satisfactory crashing as she jumped. Mark didn't do his running on benches, but along the floor, and even so his sisters outran him.

He turned back to his father.

"You're last," he said, and then after reflection added disdainfully, "Slow." Mark never wasted words. The children considered that the picnic had been a great success, rain giving it the tang of adventure, but the afternoon was not over. Across the wide street from the hotel and the beach, was the amusement park, partly awakened from its winter's sleep.

(Read about fun in the amusement park next Monday.)

Through courtesy of Goodspeed's Bookshop, Boston

The Cassowary

A cassowary is a bird
Five feet high;
Though a fast runner,
He cannot fly.

The Great Mantis

The veil-winged mantis
Finds a sunny exposure
And makes her nest
Of a frothy enclosure

The Kangaroo

His head is very small,
His tail is very long;
The hind legs of the kangaroo
Are exceptionally strong.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Bubbles and Her Nasturtiums

Bubbles had two pennies given to her every Saturday to spend just how she liked. She loved to buy sweeties, and by Saturday night not only the pennies would be gone, but the sweeties, too.

Next door to the Sweetie Shop was another shop that also interested Bubbles very much, for there were funny looking things in the window that she heard people calling "seeds." There were such lots of them in the window that they made pretty patterns against the glass. They were different colors, too, brown, yellow, black, and gray.

But what Bubbles liked best of all were the little packets with gay pictures of beautiful flowers on the front. She supposed that they had the funny things called seeds inside them. Mummy said that seeds changed into flowers or into corn or vegetables.

One Saturday morning Bubbles went with her two pennies to the Seed Shop.

A Packet of Seeds

"Please," she said, "I have two pennies, and I want to buy some seeds that Mummy says will grow into pretty flowers."

The owner of the shop showed her a packet with a picture of beautiful flowers on it.

"This costs two pennies, Bubbles," he said, "and you will get lots and lots of lovely flowers just like the picture. They are called Nasturtiums. But first you must dig a little hole in the garden for each seed, and cover them all up carefully with soil. You must mark the place, too, with a little stick in case you forget where they are. Then sprinkle the soil with water every day, and if you watch carefully you will presently see tiny leaves pushing their way through the soil. As the stalks grow, more leaves will come. Then there will be numbers of small green knobs which will split in the middle to show four crinkly yellow stripes. The green will slowly disappear, the crinkly stripes will open like a little umbrella, and you will have beautiful flowers."

Bubbles listened breathlessly to this wonderful story, and then ran home, clutching her precious packet tightly, to tell Mummy all about it.

Mummy seemed to know all about this wonderful thing.

"Your seeds will love sunshine, too," she said, and showed Bubbles a pretty place in the garden by the wall where the sun shone nearly all day. Together they put the seeds carefully in the earth, watered them, and marked the place with a little stick. Every evening after that Bubbles took a can and sprinkled water over her seeds.

"Can't I have a peep to see if they are really doing it—making leaves, I mean?" she said.

But Mummy told her that seeds would not like to be taken out of the earth, because the way they grew was their very own secret, and if Bubbles disturbed them they would just stop making leaves and then she would never get her flowers.

At last several little curved things poked their way through the earth and straightened themselves to let the leaves open. Bubbles would run down several times a day to look, and each time the bits of green were a little larger.

"Isn't it funny," she said, "every time I go down there is a bit more green, but I never see it moving when I am there!"

Mummy smiled. "It is their very own secret," she said.

Flowers Every Day

Then, one morning, Bubbles was so excited, for there was a little green knob with yellow, crinkly stripes, and every time she went to look it had opened a bit more, just as a little umbrella opens, until it became a large yellow flower.

After that she had fresh flowers each day, and the leaves and flowers grew and grew and covered all the wall. The bees that lived in the next garden loved them, and would come over and spend all the day flying in and out of the flowers. Mummy told Bubbles the bees were gathering honey, and that she must not touch them, as they did not like to be disturbed. Bubbles loved honey; it was so sweet, and sticky, and yellow. She liked to hold the spoon very high and let the honey trickle down in pretty patterns onto her bread and butter. She thought it would be fun to let it trickle from one of her flowers instead of from the spoon, so she picked one and brought it in to tea.

But no nice, stocky, yellow honey trickled from it. Bubbles was disappointed, but Mummy said it was only the bees who knew how to get honey from the flowers—it was their very own secret and they would never tell anyone else how to do it.

A Gift From the Bees

But one morning there was a lovely surprise for Bubbles. Standing on the table was a beautiful pot of honey, and a little note which said:

Dear Bubbles:

We have sent you this honey because you have taken so much care to grow such beautiful nasturtiums for us. You have never tried to frighten us away, so we have been able to gather all we wanted. Thank you very much.

From your friends,
The Bees.

Bubbles thought she had gained much more pleasure from her flowers than from sweeties, and asked Mummy if she might have a bigger garden so that she could grow more flowers for her Bee friends.

Dish Gardens for Spring

Fun With Things We Make—3

By Nina R. Jordan

Author of "American Dolls in Uniform," "The Home Toy Shop," etc.

Illustrated by the Author

A toy-size garden is a lovely thing to watch. Best of all, anyone can make one and it needn't cost a cent.

Big cinders will make rocks, vegetable tops in water will develop into growing "trees," etc.

Bambi At Home

The scene in the large illustration has no actual growing thing in it. Reindeer and trees are Christmas decorations, the stones are vacation souvenirs. A pan partly filled with sand made the base and the pool is a small dish filled with water.

But look at Bambi's Forest! Shading Bambi's head is a lofty tree whose lacy foliage sprang from the top slice of a carrot set in water. The big rock is a clinker, the grassy ground is moss. The other shrubbery is a small plant we already had, and an old china platter holds it all.

Another illustration shows the Beet Forest (grown in a tray). Clinkers and pebbles border the water. Moss covers some of the pebbles, and timothy seed is what you see growing at the back. The china figures of children and rabbit make it seem like a story-book picture.

How to grow these "trees": Place a 1½- or 2-inch slice of carrot or beet top in about ½-inch of water. Even better, plant two or three of them at the start, for sometimes there is one which will grow poorly. Some of our carrot tops have sprouted by the second day. Beet tops were usually slower in starting. As to care, they ask only a sunny window and a little water.

Jungle Style

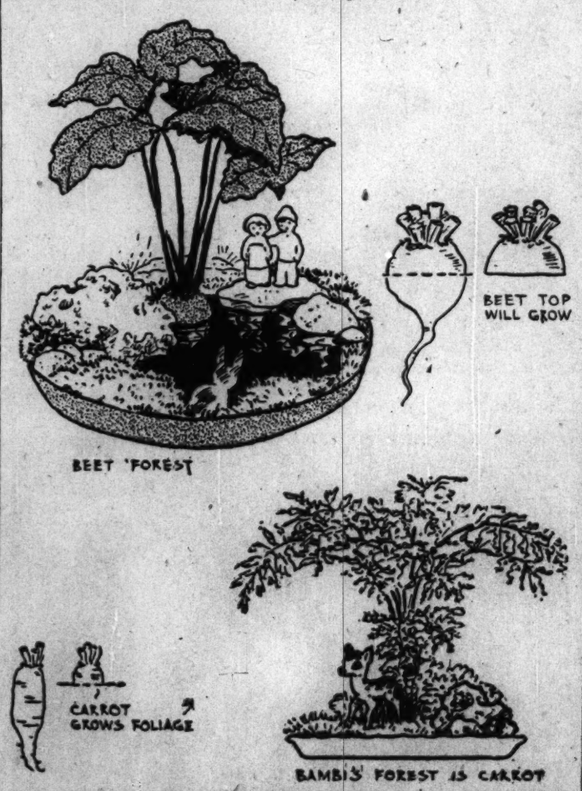
You can grow other vegetable tops in water the same way. Turnip, parsnip, sweet potato, horse-radish root—all grow beautifully. Kale will develop rich foliage with frilly-edged leaves—fine for a jungle-style garden! Sweet potato will finally turn into a graceful vine which will encircle your window.

Then, on a Scout hike, your sharp eyes can discover fresh items for a new window sill garden. Bits of moss, tiny plants and other woodsy things—bark, lichen, twigs, pretty pebbles.

Small, charming gardens can be arranged in a hundred ways. A big seashell would hold a sweet, midget garden. One girl started an eggshell garden. Into each shell went a spoonful of soil and a bean. A bit of soft modelling clay held each shell upright. Anyone can do a bit of real gardening when it may be done with such simple materials as an eggshell and a bean!

Besides, Spring is too nice to be kept waiting outdoors all this time. So if you start your dish garden now, you can have something growing in its small picture setting, ready to greet Easter.

(Watch for a story about marshmallow beats for a party table on Monday after next.)



Frost Forest

On winter mornings when I wake,
I hurry to the pane to see
what lovely forests night has drawn
upon the window-glass for me!

Those fairy hemlocks climbing up
the early sunlit window-square,
I know are hiding silver deer
that drift in magic colored air.

I look among the light flecked boug.
for my shy adventurer:
I know who's running through white fern—
a blue-eyed fox with silver fur!

FRANCES FROST

The Sky

Sometimes the sky
is a pale blue cup
with the top turned down
and the bottom turned up

Sometimes the sky
is a rag bag FULL
of clouds of cotton
and silk and wool.

AILEEN FISHER

Both illustrations drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Puzzle Corner

Charade

My first is an insect for industry famed.
With a three-letter word it should quickly be named.
My second's the edge of a garment or dress
When folded and sewn; and if this you can guess,
You can name, when together my two parts you bring,
A joyous or triumphal song people sing.

(Watch for the answers on this page next Monday.)

Answers to Last Puzzle Corner

Answer to Riddle Rhyme: A ball.
Answer to Charade: Mar-row.
Answer to Another Riddle: Tree.
Answer to A Tree Charade: Hemlock.
Answer to Musical Charade: Bag-pipes.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

Camp SANGAMON for Boys 5-17

"The Camp With the Pioneer Spirit" Campers take part in all farm activities: can vegetables, raise some of own potatoes; woodcraft; shop; swimming; free riding; tennis; hiking in the Green Mts. 22nd year. $200 fee. Booklet. Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Smith Pittsford, Vt.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

KOHAHNA for GIRLS

In the Northwoods on Lake Michigan Strong outdoor living—Hours in the saddle and on the Trail—Farming, pioneering, reforestation. Land and Water sports—Skilled, arousing leadership. BOOKLET. Director: MRS. MAUDE BEALE TURNER 800 BELT AVENUE ST. LOUIS, MO.

Canterbury Urges Plan to Feed Children in Nazi-Held Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 8—The Archbishop of Canterbury, primate of the Church of England and President of the British Council of Churches, has issued a plea to the British Government to permit and facilitate a limited feeding program for children in some of the Nazi-occupied countries of Europe, the Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, President of the Federal Council of Churches, announced here today.

Bishop Tucker stressed that leaders of American churches have conferred with high officials of this country to promote proposals adopted by the recent biennial meeting of the Federal Council along lines closely parallel with the British Archbishop recommendations.

The American and British proposals both call for the provision of limited quantities of such articles as powdered milk and vitamins for children feeding under the supervision of an international commission of neutral Red Cross officials. Both cite the successful administration of the feeding program in Greece.

"I take my stand on this question on the ground of sheer human sympathy," the Archbishop's statement says. "All are agreed that the chief service this country could render Europe is to win the war. But the accounts I have received through the organizations of the churches of the state of starvation in the occupied countries and the deplorable condition of the children, especially in Greece and Belgium, have convinced me that a strictly limited scheme to send dried milk and vitamins for children and expectant mothers to these countries, to France, and eventually to Holland and to Norway is urgently necessary. Some action has, of course, been taken in the case of Greece.

"I am convinced that the scheme to which I give my support and which has been carefully worked out would not aid the enemy or hinder the war effort. I have reports of a growing bitterness and alienation from this country as a result of the blockade which might seriously affect the aid that could be given to our arms when the time came, as most certainly the loss of vigor through starvation must affect it. I fear that at the end of the war, we shall find a relatively vigorous Germany surrounded by peoples so weakened by starvation as to present an inevitable drawback to after-war plans. In Belgium, the heavy workers are receiving a diet of 2,300 calories from the Germans, but the women and children are receiving only 700 to 900 calories, which means widespread starvation.

"The amounts of dried milk and vitamins that have been calculated for Belgium are 22,000 tons a year, which would take very small shipping space. There is a strong movement in support in the United States and stocks are available there. While only the Government could say definitely about shipping possibilities, I believe there are Swedish ships that could be used. International control has been effective in Greece, and the International Red Cross is prepared to extend it to other countries. I have received evidence of a great mass of public support in this country for such schemes and I believe that the suggestions made if carried out would at least do something to meet the need."

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on March 21; April 4, 18; May 2, 16, 30.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on March 21; April 4, 18; May 2, 16, 30.

New York

New York—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1500kc, on March 21.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on March 21; April 4, 18; May 2, 16.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on April 25.

Central States

Iowa

Des Moines—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHO, on March 14, 21, 28.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on March 21; April 4, 18; May 2, 16.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KPOX, 1280kc, on March 21, April 4, 18; May 2, 16, 30.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on April 4; May 2.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on March 21; April 4, 18; May 2, 16, 30.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on March 21; April 4, 18; May 2, 16, 30.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m.; KGMB, 890kc, on March 21; April 18; May 16.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Cheshire

New Brighton (auspices First Church, Wallasey): The Floral Pavilion, 7 p. m., April 19. (Note change of hour).

London

London (Seventh Church): Beaver Hall, Garlick Hill, Cannon Street, E. C. 4, 1:10 to 1:55 p. m., April 29.

Middlesex

Pinner: Church Building, Elm Park Road, 3 p. m., April 25.

Nottinghamshire

Mansfield: Museum and Art Gallery, Lecture Hall, Leeming Street, 7 p. m., April 27.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (Third Church): Town Hall, 6:30 p. m., April 8

Coventry: Lecture Hall, Technical College, 7 p. m., April 20.

Yorkshire

Sheffield (Second Church): Sheffield City Hall, Barkers' Pool, 7 p. m., April 29.

United States

Arkansas

Monticello: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 16.

California

Covina: Covina Union High School Auditorium, Citrus and Puente Street, 3 p. m., March 14.

Glendale (First Church): Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., March 15.

Gridley: Wilson Grammar School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 15.

Hermosa Beach: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., March 14.

Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 16

Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., March 15

Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue, at Olympic Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 19.

Nana: Nana Union High School, Jefferson Street and Lincoln Avenue, 8 p. m., March 16

Oakdale: Community Methodist Church, F Street, 8:15 p. m., March 18.

Oakland (Third Church): Church Edifice, 1642 Fruitvale Avenue, 8 p. m., March 18.

Oakland (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1300 Ninetieth Avenue, 8 p. m., March 19.

Oroville: Congregational Church, Bird and Oak Streets, 8 p. m., March 18.

Oxnard: Church Edifice, Second and D Streets, 8 p. m., March 15.

Petaluma: Hermann Son's Hall, 3 p. m., March 14.

Reedley: General Grant School Auditorium, East Eleventh Street, 3 p. m., March 14.

San Francisco (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell Street, 8 p. m., March 19.

South Santa Anita: Church Edifice, 812 West Duarte Road, Arcadia, 8 p. m., March 14.

Colorado

Colorado Springs: Church Edifice, Boulder and Cascade Avenues, 8 p. m., March 19.

Connecticut

Hartford (Second Church): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, Capital Avenue and Trinity Street, 8:15 p. m., March 18.

District of Columbia

Washington (Third Church): Church edifice, Thirteenth and L Streets, Northwest, 8 p. m., March 16. Radiocast Station WINX, 1340 kilocycles.

Florida

Belle Glade: Church Edifice, Avenue E, 3:15 p. m., March 14.

Bradenton: Bradenton Woman's Club, 8 p. m., March 18.

Daytona Beach: Church Auditorium, Live Oak and Palmetto Avenues, 8 p. m., March 16.

Fort Lauderdale: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 14. (Note change of time.)

Hollywood: Central School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 16.

Miami (Second Church): Church Edifice, 3050 Main Highway, Coconut Grove, 8 p. m., March 18.

St. Petersburg: Williams Park, between First and Second Avenues and Third and Fourth Streets North, 3 p. m., March 14.

West Palm Beach: Church Edifice, Flagler Drive and Okeechobee Road, 8:15 p. m., March 14.

Georgia

Augusta: Music Hall, Municipal Auditorium, Telfair Street, 8 p. m., March 19.

Savannah: Armstrong Junior College, 8:30 p. m., March 16.

Illinois

Cairo: Rodgers Theater, 310 Eighth Street, 8 p. m., March 19.

Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, Harvard Avenue and Marquette Road, 8 p. m., March 20.

Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Auditorium, 5218 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., March 19.

Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Auditorium, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., March 18.

Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Assembly Hall, Fourteenth Floor, 22 West Randolph Street, 8 p. m., March 19.

Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., March 18.

Chicago (Twentieth Church): Church Auditorium, 3218 Devon Avenue, 8 p. m., March 18.

Evanston (Second Church): Haven School Auditorium, Prairie Avenue and Lincoln Street, 8 p. m., March 19.

Highland Park: Elm Place School Auditorium, Sheridan Road and Elm Place, 8 p. m., March 18.

Marshall: Methodist Episcopal Church, 8 p. m., March 16.

Monmouth: Monmouth High School, 3 p. m., March 14.

Indiana

Anderson: Longfellow School Auditorium, 319 East Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., March 18.

Indianapolis (Fourth Church): Murat Theater, Michigan and New Jersey Streets, 8 p. m., March 18.

Shelbyville: Church Edifice, Tompkins and Jackson Streets, 8 p. m., March 16.

Valparaiso: Memorial Opera House, East Indiana Avenue, 3 p. m., March 14.

Washington: Courthouse, March 19.

Iowa

Perry: Church Edifice, 1423 Otley Avenue, 3 p. m., March 14.

Kansas

Kansas City (Third Church): Ben Hur Masonic Temple, Thirteenth and Connor Streets, 3 p. m., March 14.

Wichita (Second Church): Wichita High School East, 2301 East Douglas, 8 p. m., March 15.

Michigan

Detroit (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 14730 Kercheval Avenue, 8 p. m., March 15.

Grand Rapids: Fountain Street Baptist Church, 3 p. m., March 14.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (Second Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 18.

Missouri

Joplin (First Church): Senior High School Auditorium, Eighth and Wall Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 18.

St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, 5000 Westminster Place, 8 p. m., March 16.

Nebraska

Grand Island (Society): Empress Theater, 8 p. m., March 16.

New Jersey

Oradell: Oradell Junior High School, 3:30 p. m., March 14.

New York

Great Neck: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., March 16.

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 3 p. m., March 14. Radiocast Station WQXR, 1560 kilocycles.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., March 15.

New York (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., March 16.

North Dakota

Fargo: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 19.

Oklahoma

El Reno: Senior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 14.

Oklahoma City (Second Church): Civic Center, Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 16.

Okmulgee: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., March 14.

Pennsylvania

Harrisburg: Forum of The Education Building, 8:15 p. m., March 18.

Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., March 19.

Wilkinsburg: Rowland Theater, 3:15 p. m., March 14.

South Carolina

Charleston: Ballroom, Francis Marion Hotel, King and Calhoun Streets, 8 p. m., March 19.

Texas

Houston (Second Church): James S. Hogg Junior High School, Merrill and Norhill Streets, 8 p. m., March 18.

Lubbock: Church Edifice, 2202 Broadway, 8 p. m., March 18

Mercedes: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 14.

Palestine: Church Edifice, 402 South Sycamore Street, 8 p. m., March 19.

Virginia

Charlottesville: Lane High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 14.

Newport News: Newport News High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 19.

Richmond: Church Edifice, 2201 Monument Avenue, 8 p. m., March 18.

Wisconsin

Appleton: Lawrence Memorial Chapel, 3 p. m., March 14.

Milwaukee (First Church): Church Edifice, 1451 North Prospect Avenue, 8 p. m., March 15 and 16.

Polish Aircraft Mechanics School Opened in Egypt

LONDON, March 8 (ONA)—A school for Polish aircraft mechanics has been opened in Egypt with the co-operation of the RAF, it is announced here. One hundred students have already been enrolled, and 80 others will register later.

Boston and Philadelphia Meet in Second Play-Off Game at Garden Tonight

Olympic Club Can Tie Coast Guard With Win

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Olympics made a step in the right direction when they won their first Eastern League play-off game from Philadelphia Falcons 7-4 yesterday afternoon, but they need to beat the Falcons again tonight at the Garden to match the bigger step taken yesterday by the Curtis Bay Coast Guard Cutters.

Playing a double-header with New York Rovers, the servicemen won first in Madison Square Garden in the afternoon by a 5-2 score and then won again in the evening 8-3 when the two teams transferred operations to Baltimore. Already Eastern League champions over the regular season, the Cutters are favored to win the post-season play-downs.

Teams Strengthened

Both the Olympics and the Falcons were strengthened for yesterday's game, with Newcomer Hank Dyck providing the spark that lifted the Boston club to victory. Sent here from Buffalo by Eddie Shore, the dark-haired center ice star scored two goals himself and set up two others, all in the second period.

With Dyck in the line-up, with the Dartmouth kids—Bill Riley, Dick Rondeau, and Bill Harrison—in uniform, and with Private Fishy Dumond making a surprise appearance, the Olympics were icing one of their strongest arrays of the season. Falcons came up with a new goalie in Neison Little, two new forwards in Mike Shebaga and Leo Gasparini, and an outstanding defenseman in Lennie Burrage.

From Niagara Falls

Little, Shebaga, and Gasparini were all sent to Philadelphia by Coach Johnny Mitchell of Niagara Falls, whose team was eliminated in the Ontario Hockey Association play-offs by Army Daggers of Toronto. Burrage has been with Phillie all season, but this was his first road trip to Boston.

If the Olympics can get by their grueling schedule this week, they may give the Cutters a run for the championship. Counting yesterday's game the Bostonians are called upon to play six games in eight days, including two away from home. After tonight's game here, the 'Pics go to Coast Guard tomorrow, return to play New York here Friday and Saturday, and then hop over to New York for a Sunday afternoon game in Madison Square Garden.

Eastern Amateur League

Play-off Standing

	W	L	Pts	Gls For	Gls Ag
Coast Guard	2	0	4	13	5
Boston	1	0	2	7	4
Philadelphia	0	1	0	4	7
New York	0	2	0	5	13

Results March 7
Coast Guard 5, New York 2.
Coast Guard 8, New York 3.
Boston 7, Philadelphia 4.

Over the Blue Line

Boston's other goals were scored by Dumond, Gerry Desrosiers, Ty Anderson, Red Anderson, and Ken Lundberg . . . Dyck's second tally was on a penalty shot in which he nicked the corner nicely . . . Tom Brennan scored three and Bill Whittet one for the visitors . . . Coach Redvers MacKenzie of the Falcons said he had Dyck all lined up only to see Eddie Shore take him to Buffalo.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dumond was here on a three-day pass . . . He left for his post at Fort Wayne, Ind., last night . . . Phil Carey played his best game so far in the Olympic net . . . He seems to be getting a little more confidence . . . The Dartmouth line will play again tonight . . . Bill Harrison wasn't sure at first, but later said he would dress . . . Bob Jeremiah is slated to play in Dumond's place. . . . Yesterday was the first time Fishy had skated in two months, or ever since he left for the Middle West.

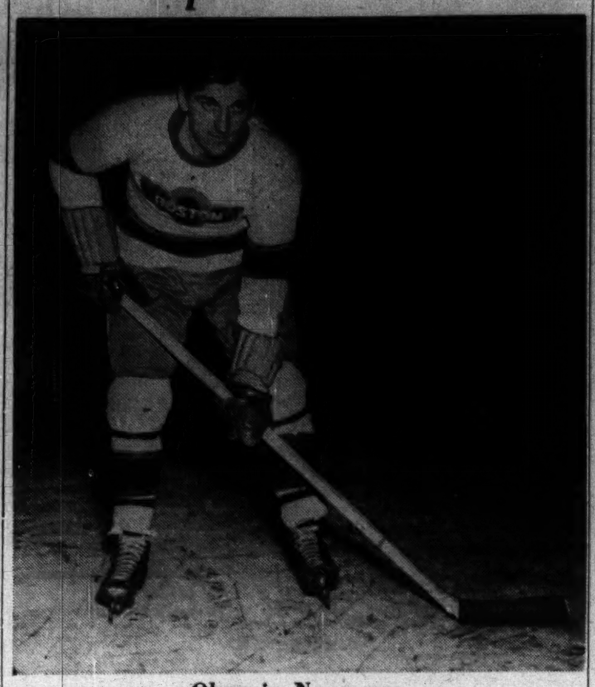
♪ ♪ ♪

Olympics have released Bill Meloche and Roger Bedard, who will go home to Canada this week . . . Eastern League play-off rules limit squads to 14 . . . During the season there was no limit at all . . . Dyck played with Red Anderson at Johnstown last winter.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bruins practiced at the Garden early this afternoon . . . They face Toronto here tomorrow night . . . Boston needs two victories in its last two games to clinch second place . . . Detroit needs to win only one more game to be certain of at least a tie for first . . . Bill Cowley maintained his scoring lead when Doug Bentley was shut out of the scoring column in two games over the week end . . . Max Bentley got one point to tie Doug at 65 points . . . Cowley has 67.

Impressive Debut



Olympic Newcomer

Hank Dyck, sent here from Buffalo by Eddie Shore, was outstanding in his debut with the Olympics as they defeated Philadelphia at the Garden yesterday. Dyck scored two goals, assisted on two others, and barely missed on several other occasions.

N. L. Schedule, Red Sox Roster Signs Of Spring

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With the release Sunday of the complete Red Sox roster and the printing today of the official 1943 National League schedule, local baseball fans are by now aware that spring is just around the proverbial corner.

Of chief interest, no doubt, is the N. L. card, which features two innovations over the schedule a year ago. This time the ball will not start rolling until April 21, on which date the Braves will meet the Bucky Harris-managed Phils at Allston in a short two-game series.

Play 154 Games

Despite the fact that the clubs do not go into official action until April 21, the usual 154 games will be played, with the doors closing on the regular campaign Oct. 3. In between the Braves get a juicy July 4th date with Frankie Frisch's Pirates here, and at Pittsburgh on Memorial Day and are at Brooklyn on Labor Day.

The second innovation is the wholesale reduction of travel. Instead of the usual four trips West, the Braves will take only three in 1943, thereby cutting many Pullman miles from their schedule. Too, the clubs have gone back to the old four and sometimes five-game series. For the first time in modern annals, the Braves will end their season in the West.

The Red Sox roster, giving the slim total of 28 names, shows a dozen pitchers, five catchers, six infielders and five outfielders. A quick glance gives you the impression that Manager Joe Cronin will be all right in every department except the outfield. But, no doubt, Joe will get that little matter straightened out by opening day at Fenway.

The Sox should be able to hold their own on the mound. For starting pitchers Cronin can pick from Ken Chase, Joe Dobson, Tex Hughson, Ocar Judd, Dick Newsome and Yank Terry. Mace Brown and Mike Ryba, probably, will head the bull pen staff. Newcomers are Norman Brown from San Diego (13 wins), Anton Karl from Louisville (6 wins), L. Lucier from Louisville (13 wins), and Al Olsen from San Diego (18 wins).

Catching Staff

For behind the plate, Cronin can pick from Johnny Peacock and Bill Conroy, the 1942 holdovers; H. Bremer from Little Rock, an experienced minor leaguer; Roy Partee, a promising boy from the Portsmouth, Va., club, and Lloyd Richards, up from Wilkes-Barre. Bremer, although not a good hitter, may push Conroy and Peacock for regular duty.

Cronin's infield seems fairly set, with Tony Lupien at first base, Bobby Doerr at second, Jim Tabor at third and either Skeeter Newsome or newcomer Eddie Lake (Sacramento) at shortstop. That leaves Cronin himself and the loser of the Newsome-Lake battle to take care of the utility infield berths. It isn't often that a big league manager can face the spring campaign without having to think about dropping one or more infielders.

The weak link on the roster—the outfield—shows just two experienced candidates and Cronin has no assurance that one of these can play regularly. He is sure that Pete Fox can go through the schedule, with occasional aid, but how much use Al Simmons will be, only Simmons himself knows. The other three are rookies: Garrison from Fort Worth, where he hit .295; Lazor from Louisville, at .309 sticker, and McBride from Little Rock, a good .331 batter.

If one of these youngsters does not come through, Cronin can give Jim Tabor another fling at a starting outfield post. In fact, Joe may toy with that possibility from the very beginning of training, which, incidentally, gets under way at Tufts cage two weeks from today.

California Breaks East's Hold on The Ice Dancing Crown

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—California, land of sunshine and mid-winter roses, has broken the East's monopoly on ice dancing.

For the first time in 20 years the senior dancing crown in the national ice skating champions has left the East. A talented pair, Marcella May and James Lockhead, Jr., of San Francisco, crashed through the eastern domination yesterday for the top laurels.

Other titles decided yesterday were the junior dance and junior pairs, with Dorothy Glazier and Lieut. Lyman E. Wakefield of Boston taking the former title.

Titles in the men's and women's senior singles, senior pairs, and fours will be decided in Madison Square Garden tonight.

Around The Hub

Harvard-Yale Series

Yale's varsity hockey team, which surprised Harvard 4-2 at the Garden Saturday night to tie the 1943 series at one game each, is hoping for another victory in the play-off game here Wednesday night and thus continue its recent domination of the Crimson-Blue ice rivalry.

Although Harvard has a wide edge in total series victories, 27 to 14 with one tie, Yale has won for the past three years in a row. Originally Harvard was supposed to waltz through this year's affair, but Yale refused to be counted out without a battle. Wednesday's game at the Garden appears a toss-up.

♪ ♪ ♪

The local star of the I. C. 4-A meet in New York last Saturday night was young Bill Fisher, Harvard freshman, who won the 35-pound weight throw with a toss of 50ft. 8½in. Only 17 years old, the Crimson boy should be heard from in the future. In the same event, Dick Wareham of M. I. T. finished fourth with a mark of 44ft. 7¾in.

♪ ♪ ♪

Delmo Alberghini of Northeastern was beaten out by Tom Todd of the University of Virginia in the 60-yard high hurdles, and Dick Phillips of Tufts was second to Glenn Masten of Colgate in the two-mile. Other point winners were Frank Harris of Boston College, fourth in the 600, and Bill Dwyer of Brown, fourth in the 60-yard dash.

♪ ♪ ♪

Of considerable interest in this sector also was the victory of Dartmouth's Don Burnham in the mile. The time of 4:16.2 was not spectacular, but the race itself was, as the Big Green star just beat out New York University's Frankie Dixon in the rush to the tape. Dixon was also clocked in 4:16.2. Burnham, a threat in every previous invitation indoor mile this winter, was due to break through to a win.

♪ ♪ ♪

George Gaudreault, Boston University's sensational freshman basketball star, who not only made the grade with the varsity but wound up as the team's high scorer, was elected captain for next year it was announced this afternoon. If Gaudreault is in school next year, he will be the first sophomore to lead a major sports team at B. U. In tallying 187 points for the year, George passed the freshman record of 185, set by Solly Nechtem in 1936-37.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . By overtaking Williams, 59-46, in the final game at Williamstown, Amherst won the Little Three basketball championship . . . Harvard won the 55-38 cage game which gave Yale its eleventh straight Eastern Intercollegiate League defeat . . . Brown's basketball team beat Tufts, 55-43, in Cousens Gym . . . Because of the fire which recently damaged the club house beyond reasonable hope of repair, and because there are no other facilities available for the contestants, the Presentation L. and S. Society of Brighton has canceled the April 3 ten-mile road race.

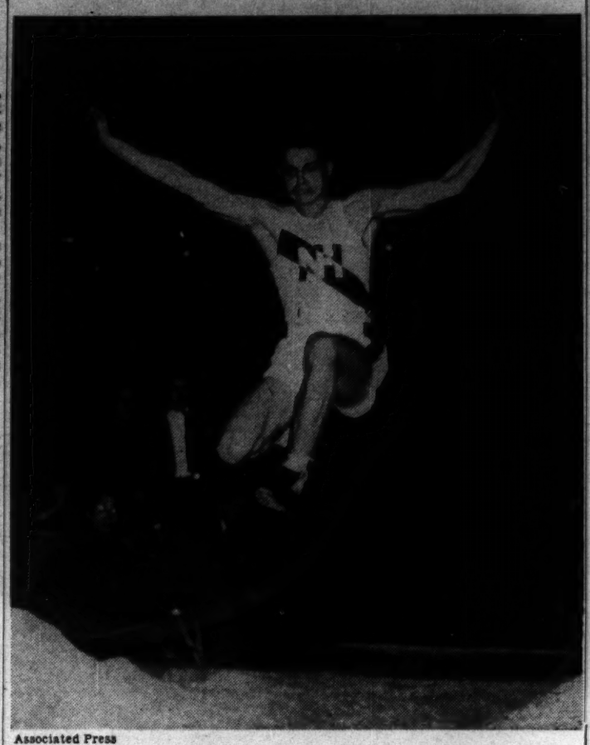
♪ ♪ ♪

Showing their best form of the season, Harvard's swimming team upset Dartmouth, 44-31, in the indoor athletic building . . . The Harvard JV-freshmen won a hockey game from the Yale reserves, 9-3 . . . At the Harvard Club this evening, the semifinals of the Middlesex Bowl squash racquets tournament will take place . . . The Boston Yacht Club is planning a dinner and entertainment get-together for the nights of March 15, April 5, and May 3 . . . Francis D. Garvey was nominated for the presidency at the monthly meeting of the Eastern Massachusetts District Board of Approved Basketball Officials.

James J. Collins

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—James J. (Jimmy) Collins, who passed on Saturday, was one of baseball's greatest third basemen and manager of the 1903 Boston Red Sox, first team to win a World Series.

One Man Track Team



Associated Press

A. Richmond "Boo" Morcom

This University of New Hampshire boy is shown leaping 22ft. 11⅜in. to finish second in the I. C. 4-A. broad jump at Madison Square Garden last Saturday night. He also won the pole vault at 14ft., and finished third in the high jump at 6ft. 2 in.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Notes From Big League Front

Fuel for the Hot Stove League . . . When Owner Bill Cox hinted that he might get a track coach to help whip his Phils in shape this spring, one Philadelphia wit was heard to say: "Well, any coach who teaches them distance running will be wasting his time, and theirs too. Nobody on that Phils club ever gets anything longer than a single." . . . Although probably few of them will admit it, the new dead ball which the majors have to play with in 1943 is discouraging some of the boys from returning to uniform. But it shouldn't discourage the pitchers.

♪ ♪ ♪

Charlie Root has succeeded Oscar Vitt as manager of the Hollywood club on the West coast . . . The Tigers learned the other day that Harold Manders, rookie pitcher, already is working out at their Evansville, Ind., training camp . . . Tony Lupien will be ready to go nine innings when he reports to the Red Sox. He has been limbering up three afternoons a week at his old stamping grounds, Briggs indoor cage, on the Harvard campus . . . Joe Cronin says that he will not play the outfield this year, which should call a halt to that yarn, often discussed by Hub scribes, including this one.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Pirates announce that Umpire Al Barlick will handle their exhibition games this spring, if anybody cares, which we doubt . . . Lou Boudreau already has picked most of his starting Cleveland line-up, according to one scribe. It will be Buddy Rosar behind the bat, Ray Mack at second base, Ken Keltner at third, Boudreau at shortstop and Roy Cullenbine and Jeff Heath in the outfield . . The official American League schedule is released next Monday . . . After paying approximately $90,000 in cash and players for John Mize, the Giants got just one season of play out of him.

♪ ♪ ♪

Fiddler Bill McGee would rather pitch for the Giants than run his farm, but if he leaves the farm, the draft board will plant him in 1-A quicker than Bill can draw a bow across the strings of his fiddle . . . But McGee is not alone. Other ball players are staying home for the same reason . . . Bill McKechnie had not planned to replace Hank Gowdy on his Cincinnati coaching staff until Hans Lobert suddenly joined the now virtually extinct army of unemployed . . . Jimmy Hegan has been road secretary of the Phils for 40 years, starting out as office boy.

♪ ♪ ♪

It is often said that Paul Derringer, formerly of the Reds and now with the Cubs, never was driven out of the box at Wrigley Field. The Chicago-Cincinnati box score of last May 29, however, reveals that the giant right-hander was pounded off the mound, even though not charged with the defeat. Joe Beggs was the losing pitcher . . . Grover Cleveland Alexander, who admits that he didn't have anything on the ball during his final 10 years in the big show, would like to try a comeback in '43. Could the gentleman be serious? . . . Will Harridge has been vacationing in Miami.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—No matter what the ball players may think of training north of the Eastman-Landis line, there may be good news for the club owners who usually keep their fountain pens filled with red ink until the season starts . . . Detroit's Jack Zeller, who first advocated northern conditioning, has figured out that the Tigers may break even on training expenses for the first time since 1929, when they took down a $12,000 guarantee from Phoenix, Ariz. . . . That'll give you an idea how your favorite club should make out . . . Speaking of training camps, wonder if the Phils picked Hershey because they're not going to bar anybody?

♪ ♪ ♪

Tom Todd, Virginia's I. C. 4-A. hurdling champion, has a freshman brother, Bartlett, who's supposed to be just as fast over the sticks . . . Ramona Allen, the 15-year-old Oakland, Calif., girl who is bidding for the national figure skating title, was aboard the liner Athenia when it was torpedoed and got away on one of the last lifeboats to leave the ship . . . Week's biggest trouble belongs to the N. C. A. A. Basketball Committee, which has three possible tournament winners, Illinois, Notre Dame, and Indiana, in one district and none at all in another sector since Creighton chose the invitation tourney.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bob McLeod, former Dartmouth and Chicago Bears' back who led the first Marine fighter squadron into Guadalcanal, has just reported to Pensacola as an instructor after two weeks of tennis and golf at the Florida estate of his old coach, Jess Hawley . . . Fred Frankhouse, the old major league pitcher, is studying in the Army's School for Special Service at Lexington, Va. . . . Al Benton, ex-Tiger flinger, is said to have set a record for wearing civilian clothes around the Norman, Okla., Naval Training School. The Navy couldn't find a uniform big enough for him . . . A week after Bob Evans, Penn freshman football captain, joined the Army Reserve and was shipped off to the New Cumberland, Pa., reception Center, his father, Robert D. Evans, was sworn in as a Marine captain . . . Bob Senior played halfback for Ursinus College in 1915 and for Wissahickon Barracks during World War I.

Teams Continue To Set Records In Major League

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Detroit	23	12	11	57	157	110
Boston	23	17	7	53	175	162
Toronto	20	18	8	48	184	148
Chicago	17	16	13	47	159	157
Montreal	18	19	9	45	161	174
NewYork	10	29	8	28	146	231

Results March 6
Toronto 2, Montreal 2.
Detroit 5, Chicago 0.

Results March 7
New York 5, Toronto 5.
Detroit 3, Chicago 3.

By the Associated Press

Contrary to the edicts of the Office of Defense Transportation, the teams in the National Hockey League are continuing to burn rubber in one of the wildest scoring seasons the loop has known.

Toronto, by getting five goals in Sunday night's tussle with the New York Rangers, established a record for the most goals in a season, lifting the new standard to 184 as compared with the 179 the Boston Bruins of 13 years ago collected.

By the same token, the Rangers increased their record-in-reverse to 231 goals scored against them. Until this season the mark was 184, held jointly by the Pittsburgh Pirates of 1930 and the Philadelphia Quakers of 1931.

Lists 50 Games

All the broken marks were set in campaigns when the schedule called for only 44 contests. The present program lists 50 games and the Maple Leafe needed 46 of them to write their names in the book.

The Leafs, trying desperately to insure a play-off berth, were ahead by a 4-to-1 margin late in their fray with the Rangers when the Blue Shirts finally found the range and pumped in four tallies in less than eight minutes to gain a 5-to-5 tie.

The draw was one of three scored in the four games played over the week end. Detroit fattened its first-place margin Saturday night by blanking the Chicago Hawks, 5 to 0, for Johnny Mowers' sixth shutout. Sunday night the two played to a 3-to-3 standoff in Chicago.

Toronto participated in two of the ties, getting two goals late in the second session Saturday night to pull even with the Montreal Canadiens, 2 to 2.

Another 10 Days

The season has another 10 days to run with the slipping Toronto Leafs having the hardest task. Three of their remaining four games are on the road and all are with either Detroit, leading the league, or second-place Boston.

Chicago, which also is finding it difficult to clinch a post-season berth, has four remaining games, including a home-and-home series with the ambitious Canadiens, a foray into Detroit territory and a road game with the Rangers.

Meanwhile, Montreal must gain three points on the Hawks in the two meetings involving the two clubs, a contest with the Bruins at Boston and a home game with the Rangers.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results March 6

East
Cornell 78, Colgate 49.
Harvard 55, Yale 38.
Pennsylvania 58, Columbia 49.
Penn State 55, Georgetown 37.
Army 56, Navy 45.
New York U. 75, Rutgers 57.
Dartmouth 52, Princeton 33.
Siena 50, Ithaca 31.
Worcester Tech 51, R. P. I. 37.
Wash. and Jefferson 54, Westminster 35.
Rider 53, Queens (Flushing) 26.
East Stroudsburg T. 41, Scranton U. 37.
West Virginia 56, Duquesne 37.
Albright 76, West Chester T. 35.
Marshall 56, Savier 40.
Gallaudet 42, Del. 40 (Final Mason-Dixon).
Geneva 64, Carnegie Tech. 51.
Toledo 68, La Salle 46.
Villanova 71, Gettysburg 51.
Montclair T. (N. J.) 53, St. Francis 44.
Coast Guard 55, Wesleyan 40.

South
George Washington 56, Duke 40 (final, Southern Conference Tournament).
Pensacola Naval Air Station 49, Jacksonville Naval Air Station 31.

Midwest
Northwestern 63, Ohio State 54.
Great Lakes 53, Kentucky 39.
U. of Kansas 47, Kansas State 30.
Oklahoma 52, Missouri 37.
Notre Dame 49, Marquette 47.
Olate (Kan.) Naval Air Base 44, Washington University 35.
Western Reserve 40, Case 32.
St. Thomas (St. Paul) 44, Gustavus Adolphus 42.
Wooster 64, Kent State 29.

West
Washington State 63, Idaho 31.
Denver 54, Colorado Mines 41.
Washington 44, Oregon State 35.
Stanford 48, California 43.
Southern California 53, U. C. L. A. 46.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

PALO ALTO, Calif.—Stanford athletic officials announced this fall's intersectional football contest with Notre Dame had been cancelled because of war conditions.

♪ ♪ ♪

ATLANTA — Father announced that Robert T. Jones, former golf great, had been promoted to Major in United States Army.

♪ ♪ ♪

PHILADELPHIA — Earl Whitehill, former major league southpaw pitcher, named coach of Philadelphia National League club.

♪ ♪ ♪

SYRACUSE—Toots Mirabito retained Eastern Intercollegiate heavyweight boxing title and entered Army today with record of 30 consecutive collegiate triumphs.

♪ ♪ ♪

COLLEGE STATION, Texas—Texas A. & M.-Army football game, scheduled for Oct. 2, postponed until after war.

♪ ♪ ♪

NEW YORK—New York University won I.C.-4A indoor crown with record total of 48 points. Dartmouth Don Burnham won mile from N. Y. U.'s Frank Dixon in 4:16.2.

♪ ♪ ♪

CHICAGO — Michigan returned to Big Ten indoor track throne, grabbing five firsts in drive for 53½ points.

♪ ♪ ♪

EAST LANSING, Mich.—Ollie Hunter of Notre Dame, galloped two miles in 9:12.8 as Irish won Central Intercollegiate title.

♪ ♪ ♪

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz. — Intercollegiate athletics are off for the duration at Arizona State Teachers College here, Tom O. Bellwood, Acting President, said.

♪ ♪ ♪

CLEVELAND—Catcher Buddy Rosar came to terms, cutting to eight the number of Cleveland Indians who have not yet signed 1943 contracts.

♪ ♪ ♪

NEW YORK—Brooklyn's Wanderer soccer team defeated the New York Americans, 2 to 0, in an American League game, with Karl Kahlt scoring the opening goal and Jim Martinelli getting the second late in the final period.

♪ ♪ ♪

LITTLE ROCK—Third baseman Buck Fausett is named manager of Little Rock (Southern Association) Travelers, succeeding Willis Hudlin who enlisted in the Army Air Corps.

♪ ♪ ♪

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Lieut. Don Kepler, former White Sox and Senators player, is appointed head baseball coach at North Carolina Navy Pre-Flight School; Lieut. (JG) Buddy Hassett, Yankees' first-baseman, is named assistant.

♪ ♪ ♪

MIAMI—Jack Harding, U. of Miami football coach, is commissioned a Lieutenant in the Navy.

Dartmouth Sure Of at Least Tie In Eastern Race

Eastern Basketball League

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst.	P.C.
Dartmouth	9	1	555	390	.900
Princeton	7	3	427	371	.700
Pennsylvania	6	4	459	447	.600
Cornell	5	5	440	399	.500
Columbia	5	6	554	591	.455
Harvard	4	6	438	496	.400
Yale	0	11	386	565	.000

Results Last Week
Cornell 63, Harvard 43.
Columbia 62, Yale 56.
Princeton 43, Penn 27.
Dartmouth 52, Princeton 33.
Penn 58, Columbia 49.
Harvard 55, Yale 38.

Games This Week
Penn at Dartmouth, Cornell at Columbia.
Harvard at Princeton, Wednesday.
Dartmouth at Cornell, Princeton at Penn.
Yale at Harvard, Saturday.

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—Dartmouth has established a record by sharing or winning the Eastern Intercollegiate basketball League crown for the sixth straight year, but there is little likelihood that any of the scoring marks will be shattered.

The Indians set the consecutive championship mark last season after defeating Princeton in a title playoff. That meant five straight crowns for the New Hampshire quintet and wiped out the old record of four set up by Pennsylvania through the 1918 to 1921 seasons.

Dartmouth already is assured of a title tie this season and a win in either of its two remaining games will bring it undisputed possession no matter what second-place Princeton does in its final pair.

But the scoring wave which struck the loop last season and resulted in a re-written record book apparently has subsided.

Freshman Walter Budko of Columbia, is setting the individual pace with 146 points in 11 games compared to the 175 picked up by George Munroe in 12 games last year or the record total of 180 compiled by Dartmouth's great Gus Broberg in 1940. Munroe, also from Dartmouth is 18th on the present list with 71 points.

Both Princeton and Dartmouth smashed the team scoring and the field goals scored marks last year with the Indians writing the new records at 269 two-pointers in 12 games and 685 points.

Columbia is leading the pack in number of goals scored with 234 in 11 games this season, but Dartmouth is out in front with 555 points in 10 games.

National League Baseball Schedule

[Black figures denote Sundays and Holidays, latter in brackets; Italics denote Saturdays; *denotes Night Games; †denotes Twilight Games]

1943	AT BOSTON	AT BROOKLYN	AT NEW YORK	AT PHILADELPHIA	AT PITTSBURGH	AT CINCINNATI	AT CHICAGO	AT ST. LOUIS	AWAY
BOSTON	N	June 9†, 10, 12, 13, 13 Aug. 6, 7, 8 Sept. [6, 6], 8	Apr. 27, 28, 29 June 25, 26, 27, 27 Sep. 10, 11, 12, 12	Apr. 30, May 1, 2, 2 June 15, 16*, 17 Sept. 2*, 4, 5, 5	May [31, 31] June 1, 2* July 27, Aug. 1, 2*, 3 Sept. 22, 23, 24	June 2*, 5, 6, 6 July 27, 28, 29, 30 Sept. 25, 26, 26	May 29, 30, 30 July 21, 22, 22, 23 Sept. 30 Oct. 1, 2, 3	May 26*, 27, 28 July 24*, 25, 25, 26 Sept. 27, 28, 28, 29	Opening at New York Decoration Day at Pittsburgh Labor Day at Brooklyn
BROOKLYN	May 7, 8, 9, 9 July 15, 16, 17, 18 Sept. 13, 14, 15	A	Apr. 30, May 1, 2, 2 June 15, 16, 17 Sep. 17, 18, 19, 19	Apr. 27, 28, 29 Jun 25*, 26, 27, 27 Aug. 28, 29, 29, 31*	May 26, 27*, 28 June 7* Jul 24, 25, 25, 26 Sept. 28, 28, 29	May 29, 30, 30 Jul 21, 21, 22*, 23 Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2, 3	June 3, 4, 5, 6, 6 July 28, 29, 30 Sept. 25, 26, 26	May [31, 31] June 1, 2* July 31, Aug. 1, 1 Aug. 3* Sept. 22, 23, 24	Opening at Philadelphia Decoration Day at St. Louis
NEW YORK	Apr. 24, 25 May 3, 4, 5, 6 June 18, 19 Aug. 28, 29, 31	Apr. 21, 22 June 20, 21†, 22, 23, 24 Sept. 2, 3, 4, 5	T	May 7, 8, 9, 9, 10 July 15*, 17, 18, 18 Sept. 14*, 15	June 3, 4*, 5, 6, 6 July 27, 28*, 30 Sept. 25, 26, 26	May [31, 31] Jun 1, 2, Jul 31* Aug. 1, 1, 3 Sept. 22, 23, 24	May 26, 27, 28 July 24, 25, 25, 26 Sept. 27, 28, 28, 29	May 29, 30, 30 July 21, 21, 22*, 23 Sept. 30* Oct. 1, 2, 3	Opening at Brooklyn Decoration-Day at Cincinnati
PHILADELPHIA	Apr. 21, 22 June 20, 20, 22, 23, 24 Sep. 16, 17, 18, 19	Apr. 24, 25 May 3, 4†, 5, 6 June 18, 19 Sept. 9, 11, 12	June 9, 12, 13, 13 Aug. 6, 7, 8, 8 Sept. [6, 6], 8	I	May 29, 30, 30 July 20*, 21, 22, 22, 23 Aug. 4* Oct. 2, 3	May 30*, 27, 28 July 24, 25, 25, 26 Sep. 27, 28, 28, 29	May [31, 31] June 1, 2, July 31 Aug. 1, 1, 3 Sept. 22, 23, 24	June 3, 4*, 5, 6, 6 July 27, 28, 29* Sept. 25, 26, 26	Opening at Boston Decoration Day at Chicago Labor Day at New York
PITTSBURGH	May 17, 18, 19, 20 July 3, 4, 4 Aug. 15, 15, 16, 17	May 12†, 13, 14 July 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 Aug. 22, 24, 25	May 15, 16, 16 July [5, 5], 6, 7 Aug. 18, 19, 20, 21	May 21*, 22, 23, 23 Jun 30*, Jul 1, 2 Aug. 11, 12, 13, 14	O	May 3, 4, 5* Jun 25, 26, 27, 27 Sept. 10, 11, 13, 13	Apr. 21, 22, 24, 25 June 21, 22, 23, 24 Sept. 3, 4, 5	June 9, 10*, 12, 13, 13 Aug. 6*, 7, 8, 8 Sept. [6, 6]	Opening at Chicago Independence Day at N. Y. Labor Day at St. Louis
CINCINNATI	May 15, 16, 16 July [5, 5], 6, 7 Aug. 18, 19, 20, 21	May 21, 22, 23, 23 June 30†, July 1, 2 Aug. 11, 12, 13, 14	May 17, 18, 19, 20 July 2, 4, 4 Aug. 15, 15, 16, 17	May 12, 13, 14 July 6, 9*, 10, 11, 11 Aug. 22, 22, 24*	Apr. 27, 28, 29 June 14, 19, 20, 20 June 28* Sept. 17*, 19, 19	N	June 11, 12, 13, 13 Aug. 5, 6, 7, 8, 8 Sept. [6, 6]	May 1, 2, 2 June 14, 15, 15, 16* Sept. 3*, 4, 5, 5 Apr. 27, 28, 29	Opening at Pittsburgh Independence Day at Boston Labor Day at Chicago
CHICAGO	May 21, 22, 23, 23 June 30, July 1, 2 Aug. 11, 12, 13, 14	May 15, 16, 16 July [5, 5], 6†, 7 Aug. 18, 19, 20, 21	May 12, 13, 14 July 9, 10, 11, 11 Aug. 22, 23, 24, 25	May 17, 18*, 19, 20 July 3, 4, 4 Aug. 15, 15, 16*, 17	May 1, 2, 2 June 15, 19*, 17 Aug. 26, 27*, 28, 29, 29	May 7, 8, 9, 9 July 13*, 17, 18, 18 Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2	A	June 13*, 19, 20, 20 Sept. 17*, 18, 19, 19	Opening at St. Louis Independence Day at Bklyn.
ST. LOUIS	May 12, 13, 14 July 8, 9, 10, 11 Aug. 22, 23, 24, 25	May 17†, 18, 19, 20 July 2, 4, 4 Aug. 15, 15, 16, 17	May 21, 22, 23, 23 June 30, July 1, 2 Aug. 11, 12, 13, 14	May 15, 16, 16 July [5, 5], 6, 7* Aug. 18, 19*, 20, 21	May 7, 8, 9, 9 July 13*, 16, 17, 18 Aug. 30, 31* Sept. 1	Apr. 21, 22, 24, 25 June 21*, 23, 24 Aug. 27, 28, 29, 29	May 4, 5, 6 June 20, 24, 27, 27 Sept. 18, 11, 12, 12	L	Opening at Cincinnati Independence Day at Phila.
AT HOME	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Independence Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Independence Day Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Independence Day Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Independence Day	11 Saturdays 13 Sundays Decoration Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day Labor Day	

Restaurants

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Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
PURITAN ICE CREAM STANDS
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57 Hanover Street — Tel. 4307
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SCOTT'S TEA ROOM
Real Home Cooked Food
Pastry to Take Out
Accommodations for Parties
CLOSED ALL DAY MONDAYS
Rt. 3, entering Manchester from Concord
100 WEBSTER ST. PHONE 5644

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,300,000
Previous day's sales 1,208,870
1943 volume to date 51,816,526
1942 volume to date 23,121,606

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	3	60¼	60	60¼	+ ⅛
Acme Steel (3)	1	46½	46¼	46½	— ½
Adams Exp (1.45e)	39	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Adams-Millis ¼g	1	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
Addressograph (1)	4	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	12	45	44¼	44¼	— ¼
Alaska Juneau	15	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	180	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	16	11¾	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅞
Allegheny pf $30 ww	80	11¾	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅞
Allegheny pr pf	24	24½	23	24½	+2
Allen Ludlum 1.25g	1	24½	24½	24½	
Al Chem & Dye 6	5	154½	154	154	
Allied Mills (1e)	28	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅝
Allied Strs (.30g)	4	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g	20	31¾	30¾	30⅞	— ½
Alpha P Cem (¼g)	1	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
Amal Leath	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	
Amerada Pet (2)	1	76¾	76¾	76¾	M'r 6
Am Ag Chem 1.20	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Am Airlines (1½e)	7	56½	55½	56	+1¼
Am Bank Note ⅛e	7	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅜
Am Bk N pf (3)	▼110	54	53	53	—1½
Am Bosch (¼e)	1	7	7	7	
Am Br Shoe 1.70e	14	37	36	36	
Am Br S pf 5¼	▼ 2	130½	130½	130½	
Am Cable & Rad	15	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
Colum G & El	35	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
Colum Br B (.30g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Cr G&E5%pf5	▼ 20	48½	48	48½	+2½
Col G&E 6%pf 6	2	52⅞	52¾	52⅞	— ⅛
Colum Pict (⅓e)	6	15¼	15	15	— ¼
Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ¼
Colum Carbon (4)	1	87½	87½	87½	+ ½
Com Credit (3)	▼23	34	33¾	34	
Com Invest Tr (3)	30	37¼	36½	37¼	+ ⅜
Com Solvents .60e	44	13¾	13½	13¾	
Com I T cv pf 4¼	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ⅜
Com'wlth & South	163	11	¾	11	+ ⅛
Comw'lth Edis .35g	9	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	4	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
Conde Nast (.40e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Consol Aircraft	32	19⅞	19½	19½	— ¼
Consol Cigar 1½e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Cons Coppermn .45e	14	6½	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
Cons Edison (1.60)	25	19	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
Consol Film Ind	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Cons Film I pf ¼k	2	13½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Consol Oil (½)	57	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	14	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
Consolidation Coal	10	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Container Corp ¼e	3	21¾	21½	21¾	
Consum Ppf 4½	▼ 10	98½	98½	98½	
Cont Baking ½g	79	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ¼
Cont Can (¼g)	9	31	30½	30⅝	— ⅜
Cont Diam Fib ¼g	17	12⅜	12⅜	12½	
Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	45	44¾	45	
Cont Motors (.15g)	27	5½	5⅜	5½	— ¼
Cont Oil Del (1)	26	32	31½	31½	
Cont Steel (¼g)	2	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅝
Copperweld Stl .80	1	12½	12½	12½	
Cop'weld S pf 2½	1	45¾	45¼	45¾	— ¾
Corn Exch 2.40	▼370	42¾	42½	43	+ ¼
Corn Prodcts 2.60	7	58¼	57⅞	58	— ⅛
Cotv Inc (¼e)	3	4½	3⅞	4⅜	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	29	17¾	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
Crane cv pf 5	▼ 40	100¾	100¼	100¼	— ¼
Cream of Wh ¾g	2	21¾	21½	21¾	+1½
Crosley Corp ⅛e	3	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
Crown C&S ⅛e	1	23½	23¼	23¼	
Crown Zellerb (1)	7	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+1⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	▼ 80	90¼	90	90	— ⅜
Crucible Steel (2e)	12	35¼	34⅞	35	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf (5)	8	78½	78	78½	+1⅞
Cuba RR pf	▼490	15	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	18	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Curtis Publishing	23	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Curtis P pr pf ¾k	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	224	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2e	14	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
Cutler-Hammer ¼g	10	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
Daviso Ch .60e	16	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	20	31⅛	30½	30⅝	— ½
Deere pf 1.40	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ¼
Del & Hudson	10	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	20	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Den & R G W pf	16	3½	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Detroit Edis .30g	12	18¾	18¾	18⅝	— ¼
Devoe&Ray A 1	▼240	25	24¾	25	+ ¼
Diamond M 1½	1	33½	33½	33½	+1½
Diam Mat pf 1½	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	
Dist Co-S (h2.22)	10	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
Dixie-Vortex (½e)	1	12	12	12	
Doehler Die C ⅜g	11	23	22½	22½	— ½
Dome Mines h.80g	10	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
Douglas Airc (5e)	9	64⅜	63¼	63¼	— ¾
Dow Chem (3)	4	134⅛	143	134	
Dresser Mfg (1⅛e)	13	23¼	22½	23	
du Pont deN (1g)	9	145¼	145	145½	+ ½
Eastern Air Lines	11	34¼	3⅛	33½	
Eastern Roll Mill	2	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak (3)	7	154	153	153	
East Kod pf (6)	▼ 20	180½	180⅜	180⅝	+3½
Eaton Mfg (3)	3	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
El & Mus Ind .06g	6	2½	2⅜	2½	
El Auto-Lite ½g	6	35½	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅜
Elec Boat (1e)	47	13¼	12¾	13	+ ¼
El Power & Lt	41	3⅞	3½	3½	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	7	37⅞	37½	37½	— ¼
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	9	41⅜	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
El Storage Bat (2)	7	40	39	40	+1¼
El Paso N G 2.40	1	.8½	.8½	.8½	+ ⅛
Emp Pub Service	23	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Emp PS2$6 pf 6	▼ 50	74½	73½	74½	+ ⅜
Equit Office Bldg	8	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
Erie Railroad (1e)	16	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
Erie Railroad ct 1e	76	12	11⅝	11¾	— ¼
Erie Rail pf A (5)	4	45¼	44⅜	45¼	+ ¼
Eureka Vac Cl .10e	7	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Evans Products	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	5	27¼	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
Exchange Buffet	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Mor (1)	18	39½	37½	39¼	+1⅞
Fajardo Sugar (2)	4	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
Fed Lt&Tract ¼g	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Fed Mog&Sm (1g)	2	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
Fed Mogul (1)	4	13	13	13	
Fed Mot Tr .10g	3	5	4⅞	4	+ ⅛
Ferro Enam	2	14½	14½	14½	
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	1	45⅞	45¾	45⅞	
Firestone T&R 3½g	2	28	28	28	+ ⅛
First Nat Strs 2½	13	33	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
Flintkote (¼g)	2	18¾	18¼	18¾	— ¼
Florsh Shoe A (2)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅞
Follansbee Stl	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
Fotans Stl pf	▼160	36¾	36	36¾	+ ¾
Florence Stove (2)	1	28¾	28	28¾	+ ¾
Food Fair Stores 1	1	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
Food Mach .35g	3	45	45	45	— ¾
Foster Wheeler	7	14	14	14	
Freeport Sulph (2)	7	36½	36¼	36⅜	
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	4	22	21¾	22	+1
Gabriel Co .10g	15	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Gair (Robt) (¼e)	31	3½	3½	3½	
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	23	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ⅛a	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	1	9	9	9	
Gen Am Trans (2e)	13	44½	44	44¼	+ ¾
Gen Baking (.15g)	62	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
Gen Bronze	11	6¾	6¼	6¾	
Gen Cable	40	5⅞	5½	5½	
Gen Cable A	26	14⅞	14	14¼	+ ¼
Gen Cab pf 7¾k	▼ 440	84¾	83½	83½	+ ⅞
Gen Cigar (1)	7	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Gen Elec (1.40)	39	35½	35¼	35¼	— ½
Gen Finds (.40g)	17	36½	35½	36½	+1
Gen G&E A	67	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Gen Motors ½g	46	48⅜	48⅛	48¼	
Gen Motors pf (5)	2	127¾	127¾	127¾	+ ¼
Gen Out Adv .20e	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Gen Prec Eq (¼a)	2	17¼	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .10g	7	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ½g	9	18¾	18¼	18½	
Gen Real & Util	33	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Gen Refract (.30g)	21	23¼	22¾	22½	— ¼
Gen Shoe (⅓g)	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	
Gen SC pf 3½$k	▼ 80	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
Gen Tel (1.60)	3	22½	22	22¼	— ¼
Gen Time Inst	5	16¾	16	16¾	+ ⅞
Gen Tire&Rub ½g	9	19¾	19¼	19½	
Gillette S R .45e	9	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R pf 5	1	68½	68½	68½	+ ½
Gimbel Bros	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	65	65	65	
Gladden Co (.30g)	6	20⅞	20½	20½	— ⅜
Gobel (Adolf)	16	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Goebel Brew (.20)	3	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
Gold & St Tel 6	▼ 10	91	91	91	—1½
Goodrich (BF) 1e	26	30	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	2	94¼	93½	93½	— ⅝
Goodyear T&R 1½e	12	30¾	30⅜	30¾	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	97	97	97	+1
Goth Hosiery 1.4e	11	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
Graham-Paige Mot	80	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
Granby C Min .60	1	5½	5⅛	5½	— ⅛
Grand Union	16	11¾	10⅝	11¾	+ ¼
Granite C Stl .35e	5	10¼	10	10¼	— ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40a	4	31½	31¼	31½	+ ½
Gt Nor Ir O ct 2e	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	37	26⅞	26¾	26¾	
Gt West Sug (1g)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
Gt W S ug pf 7	▼ 30	143	142½	142½	— ½
Green (H L) 2e	5	36	36	36	
Greyhound Corp (1)	14	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	1	12	12	12	
Grum Air En 1½e	7	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
Guantan Sugar	2	3½	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	▼ 140	95½	90½	95½	+5½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	26	6	5⅞	6	
Gulf M&O pf 2½e	7	32⅞	32¾	32¾	— ¼
Hack Water (1¼k)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Hamil Wat pf 6	▼ 10	105	105	105	
Harb-Walker ¼g	3	18	17½	17½	— ½
Hat Cp Am A ¼e	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Hayes Indust .15g	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	243	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
Hazel-At Gl (5)	▼ 20	99	99	99	+ ½
Hercles Motor (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
Hercules Powd ½g	2	77½	77½	77½	+ ⅛
Herc Pow pf 6	▼ 10	132	132	132	+ ½
Holland Furn (2)	1	31	31	31	
Hollander (A) (1a)	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Holly Sugar (1)	2	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Homestake Min	6	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	—1
Hood-Hersh B ¼g	1	12	12	12	
Houston Oil	10	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man	6	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
Hudson B M&S h2	10	24⅞	24¾	24⅝	— ⅛
Hudson Mot	32	7¾	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	67	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Illinois Central	18	10½	10¼	10½	
Ill Cent LL (4)	▼ 20	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
Ill Central pf	6	24½	23½	23½	— ¾
Indpls P&L .60g	1	15	15	15	
Indust Rayon (2a)	13	40	38¾	39⅞	+1⅛
Inger-Rand 1½g	2	58	58	58	
Inspir Con Cop ¼g	20	13¼	12¾	13	
Interchem Cp 1.60	1	27½	27½	27½	
Intercon Rubber 1e	2	8½	8	8⅛	
Interlake Iron ⅛e	13	1½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Int Bus Mach (6a)	1	152½	152½	152½	
Int Harvester (2)	21	65¾	64⅞	65¾	+ ⅝
Int Harv pf (7)	▼ 20	168	167½	167½	— ½
Int Hydro-Elec A	15	1⅜	1½	1⅜	+ ⅛
Int Mer Marine	12	13½	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Int Mining	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Int Min & Ch ⅛e	3	15¾	15¼	15¼	
Int Nick Can (2)	32	34⅝	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
Int Paper	29	11⅜	11¼	11¾	— ⅛
Int Paper pf (5)	7	58½	57⅜	57⅜	— ⅛
Int RCA pf 1¼k	▼ 10	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
Int Shoe (1.80)	2	33½	33½	33½	
Int Tel & Tel	29	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
Int T & T for ct	20	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
Inter Dep Strs ½g	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Jewel Tea (1.60)	▼1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
Johns-Manville ½g	6	81	81	81	+ ¼
Jones & L Stl (1g)	9	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
Jones&L Stl pfA 5	1	62½	62½	62½	
Jones&L Stl pfB 5	3	73	72¾	72¾	+ ¼
Joy Mfg (.20g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Kalam Stove (.60)	5	14¼	14¼	14½	— ⅛
Kan City South	8	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Kayser (J) ¼g	2	15	15	15	— ¼
Kelsey-H WhA 1½	1	17¼	17½	17¼	+ ⅛
Kelsey-Hay B ¼g	42	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Kennecott Cop ½g	51	33	32⅝	32¾	— ¼
Kimberly-Clark (1)	1	27½	27¼	27½	
Kinney (GR) Co	1	3	2⅞	3	
Kinney$5pf1¼k	▼ 60	39	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅜
Kress (S H) 1.60	3	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅜
Kroger Groc (2)	3	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
Laclede Gas	▼ 10	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Lambert Co (1½)	2	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Lane Bryant (1)	1	13	13	13	
Lee Rub&T (¾g)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ¼
Lehigh Port C 1½	3	23¼	23	23	
Lehigh Val Coal	24	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Lehigh V Coal pf	5	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
Lehman Corp (1)	9	27½	27	27½	+ ¼
Leh Val RR	9	5⅜	5	5	— ⅛
Lib-O-F Glass ¼g	6	34⅜	34½	34⅜	— ⅛
Libby McN&L .45e	19	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
Liggett & M B 3a	7	68¾	67½	68¼	
Lily Tulip (1½)	2	24	24	24	
Lima Locomotive 2	23	33¼	32½	32¾	— ⅜
Liquid Carbonic 1a	4	19½	19	19	— ¾
Lockheed Airc (2a)	68	22¾	21⅝	21⅞	+ ¼
Loew's Inc (2)	8	49¾	49	49¼	— ¼
Lone Star Cem (3)	7	44¾	43½	44¾	+1¼
Lone-W Biscuit 1	17	23	22½	23	+2¾
Long-Bell Lbr A	24	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
Lorillard (P) ¼g	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
Louisv & Nash 2g	1	71½	71½	71½	
Lou G & E A 1½	5	18¾	18	18¾	+ ⅜
Mack Trucks (3e)	12	33½	32⅞	33	— ⅜
Macy (RH) Co (2)	3	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
Mad Sq Gar (¼g)	10	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅜
Magma Copper ½g	1	44¾	24¾	24¾	
Manati Sugar	34	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Maracaibo Oil Exp	2	1	1⅞	1⅞	
Marine Mid (.08g)	132	5⅛	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
Mark St Ry pr pf	▼ 2920	13¾	12¾	13¼	+ ½
Marshall Fld .80a	7	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
Martin (GL) 1½e	27	21¾	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Martin-Parry	5	6⅛	6		
Mathieson Alk ¼g	13	24⅞	24¼	24¾	+ ⅜
May Dep Strs (3)	2	47¼	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅜
Maytag Co	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
McCall Corp 1.40	2	15	15	15	
McCrory Strs (1)	4	12¾	12¾	12¾	
McGraw Elec (1)	1	24	24	24	
McGraw-Hill .15g	7	11	10⅝	1	— ⅛
McIntyre P h2.22a	3	46¼	45½	45½	— ⅜
McKess & Rob (1)	6	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
McKess & R pf 5¼	2	110¼	110¼	110¼	+1⅛
McLellan Strs .40e	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
McLellan S pf 6	▼ 20	107	107	107	
Mead Corp .15g	3	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Melville Shoe (2)	3	28⅞	28¾	28¾	
Mengel Co (¼e)	10	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
Mengel 5 pf 2½	▼ 40	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ¼
Merch&Min Tr ½g	2	31¼	30¾	30¾	— ¼
Mesta Mach 1¼g	2	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ¼
Miami Cop (½e)	14	8¼	7⅞	8	
Mid-C Pet (1.40e)	9	22¾	22¼	22½	
Midl Stl 1 pf B	▼ 50	111	111	111	+1
Mine-Honey Reg 2	5	63¼	62¼	62¾	+ ¾
Minn-Moline	102	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Minn-Mol pf 1¾k	2	82½	81½	81½	+1½
Mission Cp (.85e)	25	17¾	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas	52	3	2⅞	3	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	81	8⅞	8	8½	+ ⅛
Mohawk Carpet (2)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
Monsanto Ch (2)	3	88¼	87⅜	88¼	+ ½
Monsan pfC (4)	▼ 1	113½	113½	113½	
Monsan pfA 4½	▼ 10	117½	117½	117½	— ½
Montgom Ward (2)	14	36⅞	36¾	36¾	
Morris & Es 3⅞	▼ 140	18½	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Motor Prod (½e)	4	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Motor Wheel .20g	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Mueller Brass .40g	3	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
Mullins Mfg B	8	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Mullins pf 1¾g	▼ 30	62	62	62	— ¼
Murphy (GC) (3)	1	66½	66½	66½	+ ¾
Murray Co (½e)	28	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
Nabco Liquid	3	1⅜	1½	1⅜	+ ⅛
Nash-Kelv (½g)	31	8¾	8¼	8¼	
Nash Ch&Stl 3e	▼ 20	34½	34½	34½	— ⅜
Nat Acme (½g)	43	18¾	17¾	18¾	+ ⅜
Nat Auto Fib	3	7½	7	7½	+ ⅛
Nat Auto F pf .60	1	9¼	9½	9¼	— ⅛
Nat Aviation (⅔e)	8	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
Nat Bisc (.60g)	21	19½	19¼	19¾	
Nat Can	15	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅛
Nat Cash Reg (1)	12	24½	23⅞	24½	+ ⅜
Nat Cylider G .80	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Nat Dairy Pr .80	16	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
Nat Dept Strs ½g	7	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
Nat Distillers (2)	11	27⅞	27⅝	27¾	— ⅛
Nat Enam 2½e	5	20	20	20	+ ¼
Nat Gypsum (½e)	12	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Gyp pf 4½	▼ 10	82	82	82	—1
Nat Lead (½)	3	15⅞	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
Nat Mal&St C ¼g	1	17½	17½	17½	
Nat Oil Prod ¼g	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	
Nat Pow & Lt	12	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Nat Steel (3)	5	58⅞	58	58½	
Nat Supply	56	9⅞	9¼	9¾	+ ⅜
Nat Sup pf1¼k	▼ 60	74¾	74	74	— ½
Nat S St pf2 1¾k	3	69	68⅞	68⅞	
Nat Supply $2 pf	3	20½	20	20½	
Nat Tea	4	4	4	4	
Natomas Co (1)	21	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Natl Corp (¼g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Newmont Min ½g	6	34½	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
Newport In (.20g)	6	13½	13¾	13¾	
Newpt N Sh ½e	11	20¾	20	20	— ¼
Newpt N Sh pf 5	2	100	100	100	— ¼
NY Cent RR (1g)	87	14½	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
NY Chi & StL	4	14¾	14	14	
NY Chi&StL pf	13	40⅞	40	40	— ½
NYC Omnibus ½g	1	20	20	20	
NY Dock	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
NY Dock pf	1	19½	19½	19½	
NY & Harlem 5	▼ 20	81½	80½	81½	— ½
Nichols Copper	21	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ¼
Nineteen Hund A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Nineteen Hund (2)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
Nopac Ry & Nav	1	15	15	15	
Norfolk & West	8	114	1	1	— ¼
Nor Am Aviation	62	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
No Am Co (.80f)	45	12¾	12½	12¾	
No Am 6 pf (3)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ⅜
Nor Pacific (1g)	42	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
Nor St Pow pf 5	▼ 150	112½	112	112½	+ ½
Northw Airl (⅛e)	1	17	17	17	
Northw Tel (3)	▼ 1	38½	38½	38½	+ ¾
Norwalk T&R .20e	6	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Norwich Phar .15g	3	11⅜	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Ohio Oil (½e)	75	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
Oliver Farm Eq 2e	11	39¼	38¾	38¾	+ ½
Omnibus Corp	4	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
Omnibus Cp pf 8	▼ 10	90	90	90	
Otis Elev (.20g)	7	17¼	17½	17¼	
Outlet Co 1¼g	▼ 10	49⅞

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

House Group Passes Source Collection Tax

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee approved tentatively today the source collection feature of a pay-as-you-go income tax system, including a 20 per cent withholding levy against the taxable portion of pay envelopes and salary checks.

Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina said the Committee probably would vote later in the day on the Ruml plan, which proposes to ship a tax year as a means of transition to a current collection system.

The approval of source collection endorsed the action of a subcommittee which worked out a method for pay-as-you-go collections against America's 44,000,000 individual income taxes.

The subcommittee by-passed the issue, raised by the Ruml plan, and it is this question that the full committee was to consider later.

Two Republican members of the 25-member ways and means committee, Representatives Bertrand Gearhart of California and Donald McLean of New Jersey, voted against approval of the subcommittee report. Mr. Gearhart said it was "too indefinite and too incomplete; and it ignores questions which must be solved before we have a pay-as-you-go system."

The current collection mechanisms approved by the committee today cover income from all sources. Under the plan, all taxpayers must file their 1942 returns and pay the first installment by March 15 and the second installment by June 15.

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—Extensions up to 60 days in filing income tax returns because of "the unusual situation due to the war conditions and the uncertainties as to revenue bills in Congress" will be granted in justifiable cases, Senator Guy Gillette (D) of Iowa said he had been advised today.

Senator Gillette said Guy T. Helvering, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, informed him a memorandum had been sent all collectors authorizing them to consider those facts when specific requests for extensions are made.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.3 P. C. In Week of Feb. 27

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.3 per cent during the week ended Feb. 27 due to continued advances in prices for farm products, largely grains, cotton, livestock, fruits and vegetables, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau's index is at the highest level since January, 1926, or 102.7 per cent of the 1926 average.

With sharp gains in prices for cotton, most grains, calves, cows, hogs and potatoes, the farm products group index rose 1.0 per cent during the week to 22-year peak. Average prices for foods in primary markets rose 0.3 per cent. Prices for industrial commodities were relatively steady.

Commodity grps	Feb. 27 1943	Feb. 20 1943	Feb. 20 1943	P.C. Changes Feb. 27, '43 from Feb. 28 1942
All commod'ties	*102.7	*102.4	+0.3	+ 6.1
Farm products	121.2	120.0	+1.0	+18.8
Foods	106.0	105.7	+0.3	+11.0
Hides & leather	118.4	118.4		+ 1.8
Textile products	96.8	96.8		+ 2.0
Fuel & light mtls	80.7	80.5	+0.2	+ 2.9
Metal & products	*103.9	*103.9		+ 0.2
Bldg materials	110.0	110.0		+ 0.1
Chem & allied	100.3	100.3		+ 3.3
Housefurnish'gs	104.1	104.1		
Misc commod	90.9	90.7	+0.2	+ 2.0
Raw materials	110.6	109.8	+0.7	+13.6
Semimnfd atcls	92.8	92.8		+ 1.0
Manufact prods	*100.5	*100.5		+ 3.5
Com other than farm products	*98.7	*98.6	+0.1	+3.2
Com other than farm and foods	*96.5	*96.4	+0.1	+1.6

*Preliminary

Southeast Pulpwood Under Price Control

WASHINGTON (AP)—Southeastern pulpwood was placed under price control for the first time March 5.

The Office of Price Administration said that "pulpwood prices in the southeast have been increasing to a level that is seriously endangering ceilings on pulp and paper products."

For this reason, the agency said, it has established a temporary 60-day price "freeze" on pulpwood produced in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas.

In these states, the price of pulpwood temporarily must not exceed the highest price charged by each individual seller in the last five days.

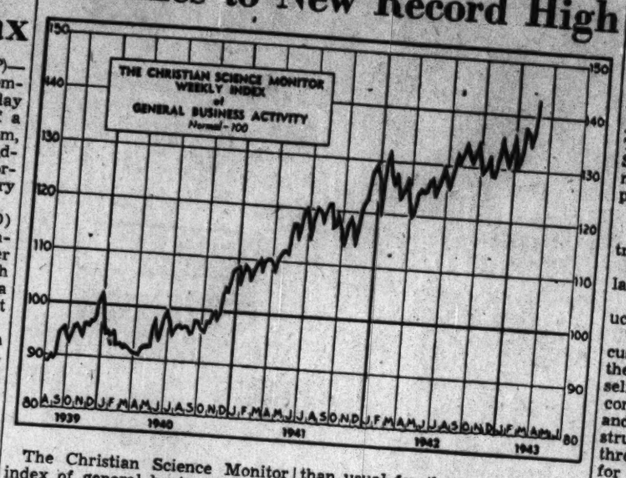
Reserve War Finance Committee Named

By the Associated Press

The personnel of the newly created United States Treasury War Finance Committee for the First Federal Reserve District has been announced by W. W. Paddock, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston and head of the committee. It included:

Albert T. Armitage, Boston; Norwin S. Bean, Manchester, N. H.; Winthrop L. Carter, Nashua, N. H.; Edward E. Chase, Portland, Maine; Dr. Clinton A. Clauson, Augusta, Maine; Laurence R. Connor, Pittsfield, Mass.; Daniel J. Doherty and John Flint, Boston; Thomas Hewes, Hartford, Conn.; O. Burton Hibbert, Providence, R. I.; Charles L. LeBourveau, White River Junction, Vt.; Fred C. Martin, Burlington, Vt.; R. Nelson McDougall, Portland, Maine; John J. McKeen, New Haven, Conn.; Rob D. Powell, Hartford, Conn.; Henry J. Nichols, Boston; Harry J. Pelren, Concord, N. H.; Frederick Pirnie, and Godfrey Rhoades, Providence, R. I.; D. Arnold Reilly, Burlington, Vt.; Charles E. Spencer, Jr., and G. Stubbs, Boston.

Weekly Index of Business Rallies to New Record High



The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity rallied during the final week of February to a new all-time high. From 136.8 for the week ended Feb. 20, the index jumped to 143.4 (prel.) for the week ended Feb. 27. This compared with 127.6 for the corresponding week of last year.

A rebound during the holiday week in the volume of miscellaneous freight shipments from the previous week's contraseasonal drop contributed to the sharp increase in the index.

Bank debits outside New York City declined considerably less than usual for the week, resulting in a sharp rise in the adjusted figure to a level approaching the all-time high reached at the end of last year.

Production of electricity eased slightly more than usual for the week of the Washington Birthday holiday.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Feb. 27 1943	Feb. 20 1943	Feb. 28 1942
Combined index	143.4	136.8	127.6
Bk Debits outside NYC	163.1	152.5	137.0
Elec power production	126.7	125.8	116.8
Misc carloadings	142.5	132.2	134.3

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week put on its now customary price performance—a dip and a rise to new high levels for the move. Sometimes the dip now comes first in the week, sometimes the rise.

Volume hit the low phenomenal level of 2,000,000 shares a day on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday. The week's volume of 9,350,000 shares was the largest since the week after Pearl Harbor. February's total volume was the largest for any month since December, 1941.

A disquieting aspect of the market was the very large proportion of cheap stocks. On Monday 25 per cent of the turnover was in the 10 most active stocks, and their prices averaged under $4. It was "strictly a cat and dog market." The most active stock was Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit, selling at 1½ and none of the five most active stocks sold at over $2.

Better Stocks Also Bought

This preponderance of cheap stocks did not last through the week, for near the end of the week the average price of the most active stocks moved up smartly, to between $10 and $20.

However, the trend gave enough concern to brokers so that there was general commendation in the street for Exchange President Schram's warning to the public against buying cheap stocks without adequate investigation, advising them not to be "intrigued only by the fact that particular securities may be selling at very low prices." The better and more expensive stocks had considerable rise in recent months and did not shine particularly in last week's market except near the end.

Yet there is a good argument for some of the cheap stocks, which represent the thin edge of an equity, like the common stocks of holding companies in the power business, like Commonwealth & Southern, or in the railroad industry, like Alleghany Corporation.

These low priced stocks go mostly for cash and they do not add up to much in the way of total dollar business or commissions. The above-mentioned 25 per cent of total trading in the cats-and-dogs on Monday, for instance, hardly totaled $2,000,000 worth of business, and for this reason brokerage profits did not rise quite in proportion to the rise in the turnover.

Furthermore the heavy volume, for thinned-out brokerage staffs, meant constant over-time costs for broker employers. Nevertheless the fraternity is no doubt feeling no financial pain at the moment and some houses probably have made enough in commissions this year to pay overhead for the rest of the year.

Public Now in Market

One reason given for the market dip in the first part of the week was the prospect of sales to pay March 15 income tax date, plus the Japanese threat of invading Australia. The subsequent rise was explained partly by the big MacArthur victory, partly by further Russian gains, partly by the now standard explanation of the huge amount of sterile cash funds "awaiting investment"—an explanation, by the way, which has cropped up near the end of every bull market since that of 1928-'29.

Two things appear noteworthy in the stock market, neither of them favorable. One is the course of the increasing public participation, even though it is for cash. The other is the fact that the market is now in a range in which it stayed during most of 1940 and 1941, when, presumably, much distribution took place. This may mean a "resistance level" through which it would take the market some months from here on to effectively penetrate.

The boom in defaulted and second-grade rails which has been paralleling the stock market also continued, and for a change did not make the customary dip on Tuesday when the Supreme Court again failed to hand down a decision. In fact, it was stronger last week than usual, and as a result the volume of bonds on the exchange, not counting Treasury bonds, reached on Wednesday the highest level on record for all time on the stock exchange. Some of the gain, of course, came from over-the-counter markets, for whom the quotations sometimes changed a little too rapidly for them to hold the trading.

A seat on the curb sold for $5,000. This doubled the previous price of $2,500 paid on Feb. 18.

Two Court Cases

Two Supreme Court cases hold much interest for the street—the stock dividend case just decided, and the St. Paul case still on the fire.

In the first, the court by 5 to 3 handed the question back to Congress of whether stock dividends should be taxed. If Congress so decides, the way is then open for the taxation of stockholders for their shares in undivided corporation profits, which would be a pretty to-do.

In the reorganization case, the court has apparently two conflicting principles to choose between—whether, as in the recent Consolidated Rock Products case, to upset the lower court on the ground of inadequate valuations, or whether to follow the recent trend toward upholding the decisions of administrative bodies. Though that has been the court's trend, it has appeared mostly in supporting the New Deal-tempered administrative bodies like NLRB and SEC.

The ICC is an old-line administrative tribunal. So what may have appeared to be a Supreme Court tendency to uphold Administrative agencies might turn out to be merely a tendency to uphold anything of a New Deal vintage.

The furore over the Erie bond sale appears to be another one of those perennial battles by the new Robert R. Young administration of the old Van Sweringen empire, now firmly in the seat due to the tremendous boost in rail earnings resulting from the war, to punish Morgan, Stanley & Company.

Niagara Hudson Power '41 Net Drops to $5,730,933

NEW YORK (AP)—Niagara Hudson Power Corp. and subsidiaries reported net income of $5,730,933 in 1942 compared with $9,112,370 in 1941 before a reservation of net income by a subsidiary company of $480,000 in 1942 and $400,000 in 1941.

Operating taxes, including Federal income and excess profits tax, amounted to $28,968,000 in the recent 12 months period, the annual report to stockholders said, against $21,134,000 in the preceding year.

Sales of electricity by companies of the system were more than 10,900,000,000 kilowatt hours—a new record high—while gas sales were about 15,000,000,000 cubit feet.

The report stated the company was to have further hearings in 1943 in proceedings instituted by the Securities and Exchange Commission under the "death sentence" provisions of the public utility holding company act.

Total operating revenues were $110,823,000 in 1942, an increase of 7 per cent over 1941.

Sees Oil Output Rise With New Bill

CARACAS, Venezuela (AP)—President Isaias Medina told a special session of Congress that approval of new petroleum legislation sponsored by the Government would enable Venezuelan oil refineries to increase their daily output from 72,000 to 192,000 barrels within five years after the war. This, he said, would make Venezuela the second largest refiner among the world's oil producing nations.

Sweeping Changes in Policies Of OPA to Be Urged

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sweeping changes in policies and practices of the OPA will be urged upon Administrator Prentiss Brown Tuesday by 10 members of the Senate Finance and Banking Committees, it was learned here. The proposals will include:

1. Reduce personnel.
2. Limit the scope of price control to basic commodities only.
3. Abandon attempts to regulate profits.
4. Raise ceilings on farm products.

The meeting for a general discussion of OPA was arranged at the suggestion of Mr. Brown, himself a former Senator, as criticism continued from many quarters and as Mr. Brown pressed his struggle for greater public support through substitution of voluntary for policed controls so far as practicable.

In this connection Clyde L. Herring, newly appointed administrative assistant to Mr. Brown and former Democratic Senator from Iowa, appointed a committee for the purpose of "simplifying procedure and regulations, reducing personnel and taking back to the people more authority for price and rationing." He plans to give local boards greater authority to make decisions independently of Washington.

Voluntary Organization

"My idea is that this organization should take the people into its confidence and when the people understand what we are doing, they will organize themselves and they will enforce our prices and rations," Mr. Herring explained.

The committee will be made up of OPA and Budget Bureau officials, Mr. Herring indicated that it would look into such complaints as those voiced by the senators.

All of the senators who are to participate reported receiving numerous complaints. Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut declared:

"Mine is an ominous complaint—send home half of those guys who are working in OPA."

Senator John Danaher (R) of Connecticut expressed belief that the time had arrived for OPA to abandon its attempts to fix prices of countless articles and to concentrate on controlling only about 40 basic commodities bearing direct relationship to the cost of living.

"Who cares what a movie star pays for a fur coat?" he asked. "That doesn't affect the cost of living for the ordinary person. Instead of this complicated system of trying to peg the price of everything, we ought to have sensible control over the basic things."

Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia of the Finance Committee said he believed many of Mr. Brown's "honest but impractical" subordinates ought to be replaced.

Criticism of Subordinates

Congressional criticism has been concentrated lately on the subordinate OPA officials, many of them holdovers from Leon Henderson's regime. Mr. Brown personally has made intensive efforts to meet complaints from the Capitol since taking over. A member of both the Senate Finance and Banking Committees himself before his defeat for re-election in Michigan last November, he initiated the Tuesday conference. He also has installed aides in the Senate and House office buildings to serve congressmen.

Senator George has demanded that the OPA abandon any efforts to control industrial profits through the lowering of price ceilings, contending that no policy of this nature was envisioned when Congress passed the Stabilization Act. He said that he did not believe that Mr. Brown subscribed to any such policy.

Taking the same viewpoint, Senator David Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, another conferee, said he thought Mr. Brown had "inherited a great many complaints" from Mr. Henderson's regime.

Senator John Bankhead (D) of Alabama said it was reasonable to suppose that there would be some discussion with Mr. Brown of the farm price structure, which Senator Bankhead contends is not satisfactory. Mr. Brown has been criticized in Congress for going along with an interpretation of the Stabilization Act by which government benefit payments were calculated as a part of the farmer's income in establishing price ceilings. The Senate has passed overwhelmingly a bill to wipe out this interpretation.

BALTIMORE (AP)—The Washington Office of Price Administration placed responsibility for ordering OPA investigators to enter Baltimore homes in a check on stocks of canned goods, directly on the New York regional office, the Sunday Sun said.

The paper quoted Thomas Emerson, chief of the OPA enforcement division in Washington, as saying that Acting Maryland Director Reuben Oppenheimer was under specific orders from the New York office to put the enforcement search into operation.

Mr. Emerson completely absolved Maryland officials from any blame in connection with the order, "other than doing their instructed duty," the newspaper said.

It added that Mr. Emerson asserted that Walter Gelhorn, regional OPA enforcement attorney, had ordered Mr. Oppenheimer to send men to homes in search of canned goods if alleged excesses could not be confirmed by telephone or through personal interviews.

Mr. Gelhorn was under no orders from Washington to undertake such action and had initiated that phase of the enforcement program himself, the Washington enforcement chief was quoted as saying.

Chairmen of all war price and rationing boards in the Baltimore metropolitan area called the order in a joint resolution, "ill-considered and oppressive" and said it "aroused resentment in the people."

Wickard Increases Cotton Planting Allotments 10 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard announced farmers will be permitted to increase their 1943 cotton planting allotment by 10 per cent over the original national allotment of 27,300,000 acres.

This action was taken, the secretary said, in an effort to increase the production of vegetable oils for food and protein feed for livestock. These products are made from cotton seed.

"I think we should recognize," Mr. Wickard said, "that there are some areas in the cotton belt that are better adapted to the production of cotton than to other crops. The 10 per cent increase should enable some of these areas to make a more complete contribution to our production program."

Mr. Wickard said that marketing quotas, which were approved by farmers voting in a referendum last December, would be retained. Under quotas, farmers would be free to sell all the cotton they produced on their new acreage allotment. Cotton sold from excess acreages would be subject to a penalty tax of nearly half the market value of the cotton.

Current Business Statistics

March 8, 1943

Business Activity:	Latest Week	Previous Week	Year Ago
The Christian Science Monitor index, computed normal = 100	Feb27 143.4	x136.8	127.6
Production:			
Bituminous coal, thous. short tons*	Feb20 2027	2033	1829
Crude petroleum, thous. bbls.*	Feb27 3873	3874	4016
Electric power, mil. kwh.	Feb27 3893	3949	3410
Steel, p. c. of capacity†	M'r 13 99.1	98.2	97.4
Distribution:			
Carloadings, total, thous. cars	Feb27 783	752	782
Department stores sales, 1935-39 = 100‡	Feb27 150	146	119
Finance:			
Bank clearings, N. Y., bil. dol.	Mar 3 4593	3863	4334
Bank clearings, 22 cities out. N. Y., bill. dol.	Mar 3 3192	3189	3572
Federal reserve banks:			
Fed. res. bank credit, total, mil. dol.	Mar 3 6130	6223	2402
Mem. bank excess reserves, est., mil. dol.	Mar 3 1790	1790	3208
Federal reserve reporting mbr. banks:			
Commercial loans, mil. dol.	Feb24 5816	5856	6902
Demand deposits, adj., mil. dol.	Feb24 31129	30620	24712
Investments, mil. dol.	Feb24 32710	31684	19551
Interest rates:			
Bankers' acceptances (90-day), p. c.	M'r 5 ⅞	⅞	⅛@⅞
Call loan renewals, p. c.	M'r 5 1	1	1
Commercial paper, prime (4-6 mos.), p. c.	M'r 5 ⅝@¾	⅝@¾	½@¾
Discount rate, N. Y., p. c.	M'r 5 1	1	1
Time loans (90-day), p. c.	M'r 5 1¼	1¼	1¼
Currency in circulation, mil. dol.	Mar 3 16154	15952	11518
Exchange rates, pound sterling, dol.‖	M'r 5 4.02@4.04	4.02@4.04	4.04
Failures, commercial, number	Feb25 111	96	215
Gold stock, mil. dol.	Mar 3 22643	22643	22705
Security markets:			
Bond averages, 20 rails, dol.‖	M'r 6 71.5	70.7	64.2
Bond yield, U. S. Govt., p. c. per an.†	M'r 6 *2.06	*2.05	2.05
Stock averages, dol.‖	M'r 6 46.5	46.2	35.2
Stock sales, N. Y. S. E., thous. shares	M'r 6 9350	7277	2473
Prices, Wholesale:			
U. S. Dep't of Labor indexes:			
Combined (approx. 900 com.), 1926 = 100	Feb27 ‖102.7	‖102.4	96.8
Farm products, 1926 = 100	Feb27 121.2	120.0	102.0
Foods, 1926 = 100	Feb27 106.0	105.7	98.5
28 basic commodities, Aug., 1939 = 100	M'r 5 176.7	x176.0	165.9
Controlled (20 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	M'r 5 162.4	x162.5	162.2
Uncontrolled (8 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	M'r 5 213.2	*210.6	175.5
Copper, elec., ingot, N. Y., $ per lb.††	M'r 5 .119	.119	.119
Cotton, middling, ¾ staple, $ per lb.**	M'r 5 .212	.211	.193
Hides, cow, lt. nat. pack, Chi., $ p. lb.**	M'r 5 .155	.155	.155
Steel scrap, hvy. melt., Chi., $ per ton**	M'r 5 18.750	18.750	18.750
Sugar, raw, 96°, duty pd., N. Y., $ per lb.**	M'r 5 .037	.037	.037
Wheat, No. 2 H'd Win., Kan. C., $ p. bu.	M'r 5 1.416	1.413	1.215
Wool tops, spot, N. Y., $ per lb.**	M'r 5 ‖1.265	‖1.250	‖1.293

*Daily average. †Data for 1943 based on est. capacity as of Dec. 31, 1941. ‡Federal Reserve Board index. §1926 rate. ‖Compiled by Associated Press. ¶Average of yields on all outstanding partially tax-exempt United States Government bonds due or callable in over 12 years. **Controlled by Government regulation. ††Average of 10 spot markets. ‡‡Nominal. §§Preliminary. *On fewer issues. xRevised.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
400	Aero Sup M (.80e)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
200	Air Assoc (1½g)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
300	Air Investors	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	Aire Access (¼g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Air-WayFIA (.10g)xd	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Ala Pow 16 pf (6)	2½	2½	2½
200	Alum Ltd (.80e)	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
150	Alum Co Am (1g)	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
400	Alum Co Am pf (6)	123⅞	122	122
200	Am Book (¾g)	112	110⅝	111
100	Am Capital A	31⅛	31	31⅛
1300	Am Cen Mfg (.70e)	1½	1⅜	1⅜
2200	Am C P & L A (.75g)	3¼	3	3¼
100	AmCPdLAmw(.34g)g	28	27⅞	28
100	Am Cit P&LB	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
400	Am Cyan B (.60)	1½	1½	1½
4700	Am de Fgn P war	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝
900	Am Gas & El	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
50	Am Gen 5½pg(2½)	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
300	Am Laun Mch	41	41	41
1200	Am Light & T. (1.30)	23¾	23	23¼
25	Am Mfg	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
1400	Am Maracaibo	20½	20½	20½
2300	Am Republics (.35e)	11	11	11
4400	Am Superpow	9	8⅞	8⅞
200	Am Superpow 1 pf	75⅛	75	75
400	Am Superpow pf	87⅛	87	87
200	Am Writ Pap	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Anch Post P (.15g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
40	App El Pw pf (4½)	105¾	105¾	105¾
3200	Ark Nat Gas	2⅛	2	2
2800	Ark Nat as A	2½	2⅜	2½
300	Ark N Gas pf (.90e)	2½	2¼	2½
300	Art Met Wks (.60)	9¼	9	9¼
800	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	8⅛	8	8⅛
900	Asso Laund	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
2400	Atlantic C Fish (½e)	⅞	⅞	⅞
6600	Atlas Corp war	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
700	Avery & Sons (1½g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Babcock & Wil (½g)	8⅛	8	8
200	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	22⅜	22½	22⅜
6600	Baldwin Loco war	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
800	Baldwin Rub (½)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Barium Stk Stl	5½	5½	5½
100	Beauntt Mills (.60)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1600	Beech Aire (1e)	10	10	10
50	Bell Tel Can (h8)	97¼	97¼	97¼
200	Bellanca Aire	12¾	12½	12¾
100	Berk & Gay Furn	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
150	Bickfords (1)	9	9	9
800	Bliss (E W) (2)	9	9	9
700	Blue Ridge	14⅛	14	14⅛
150	BlueRid cvpf(3d)	2	2	2
1200	Blumenthal (8)	44	43	43
2200	Breese Corp (1⅛e)	10½	9⅞	10⅜
1200	Brewster Aero	11	10⅝	10⅞
1400	Bridgpt Mach	5⅝	5½	5⅝
200	Brill B	4	3¾	4
75	Brill pf	1⅜	1	1
200	Br-Am Tb reg (.35e)	58¼	57½	58¼
200	Brown P & WA (1k)	14	13⅜	13⅜
500	Brown-F Dist	12½	12½	12½
300	Brown Rubber	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Buckeye P L (.30g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1100	Buf N&EP pf	9¼	9¼	9¼
50	Buf N&HP 5pf	14⅛	14	14
500	Bunk Hill & S (1)	87¼	87½	87¼
200	Burry Biscuit	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
100	Callite Tung (.10g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Can Ind Ale B (h.35e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
1100	Can Marconi (h.04e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
25	Cap City Prod	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
2700	Carrier Corp	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
400	Catalin Am (.10e)	12½	11⅞	12⅛
1200	Cen & SW Ut	4	3⅞	3⅞
100	Cen Hud G&E (.17g)	11	11	11
20	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	8¾	8½	8¾
600	Cessna Aire (1e)	9⅛	9	9⅛
200	ChambMW (.15g)	9⅜	9¼	9¼
100	Chi Riv & Mch (¼g)	8⅛	8	8⅛
200	Childs pf (6)	6½	6½	6½
12100	Cities Service	11	10⅝	10⅝
1400	Clt Svc pf	8¼	7¾	8
900	Clt Svc pf B	7¾	7	7¼
340	Clt Svc pf BB	7	6⅝	7
100	Clt Auto Stpg (.60)	66	65	66
700	Cleve Tract (¾g)	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
300	Colo Fuel & I war	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
200	Colts P F Arm (¾g)	3½	3½	3½
200	Colum G&E pf (5)	54½	54½	54½
5600	Colum O&G	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
1900	Comwlth & So war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Cons Biscuit (.40)	⅞	3-64	3-64
200	Cons G&E Bal(3.60)	41½	43⅜	41½
200	Cons Gas Ut	61½	61½	61½
100	Cons Royalty (.20)	3	3	3
200	Cons Sil Corp	1½	1⅜	1⅜
20	Cont GE pr pf (7)	83¾	83¾	83¾
400	Cont Roll&St(3)	85½	85½	85½
50	Cook Pf(V(.80)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
200	Cooper-Bess (1¼e)	10¼	10¼	10¼
150	Copper Range (¾e)	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
1700	Cornuc G Min	6	6	6
100	Cosden Petro	¼	¼	¼
2700	Creole Pet (½a)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1800	Croft Brewing	20½	19¾	19¾
200	Crown C Pet	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	Crown Drug (.05g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
600	Cuban Atl Sug(2½e)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
800	Dayton Rub (½g)	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞
10	Dayton Rub A (2)	14⅞	13⅜	14⅛
100	Delay Strs (.35e)	29½	29½	29½
1400	Derby Oil	3½	3½	3½
200	Det Gray Ir	2½	2½	2½
5600	DetMichStore (.20e)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Divco T Trk (¼e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Duro-Test (.05g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	Duval Tex Sul (2e)	11	11	11
300	Eagle Pich Ld (.10g)	9¾	9½	9⅝
125	East G & F 6pf	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	East G&Fprpf (4½)	29	28⅝	29
130	East Sug As pf	53½	52¼	53½
23700	Ed Bond & Sh	7½	37⅛	37¼
400	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
500	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	55½	53⅝	55½
200	El P&L 2 pf A	55⅝	55¼	55¼
300	El P&L war	18¼	17	18
100	Electrographic	⅞	⅞	⅞
900	Emerson E (.35e)	6½	6½	6½
30	EmpDiaEl pf(12e)	8	8	8
100	Empire Pow (½k)	90½	90	90½
3800	Equity Cor	29	29	29
150	EquityCrp$3pf(1½e)	18	18	18
300	Esquire Inc (.35e)	30¾	29½	29½
1500	Fairchild A (1e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Falstaff Brew (.60a)	9¼	9	9¼
2700	Fairchild En & Air	8	8	8
200	Fansteel Met (¼e)	3	2⅞	2⅞
25	Fla P & L $7 pf (7)	13½	13⅞	13½
300	Form M Can A (.31)	84¾	84¾	84¾
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.107e)	19	18⅜	18⅝
550	Fuller (G A) (2e)	4	4	4
300	Gen Alloys	12⅛	12½	12¾
200	Gen El Ltd(.341e)	11	11	11
200	Gen Firepfg (¾e)	3	3	3
100	Gen Share	14¾	14½	14⅝
20	Gen Share pf(8d)	17⅜	17⅜	17
3100	Glen Ald Coal(.40g)	66⅝	65	65
500	Goldfield Con	14	13¾	14
400	Gorham A	⅝	⅝	⅝
225	Gt Atl & P nv (1¼g)	5	5	5
75	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	69¾	69	69
350	Gt Nor Pap (.40g)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
200	Greenf T & D	35½	34¼	34¼
900	Gulf Oil (1)	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
40	GulfStUt½pf(8½)	44	43⅜	44
25	Gypsum Lk&A	105	105	105
100	Hartford Ray vtc	4½	4¾	4½
200	Harvard Brew (.20e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Hearn D Strs	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1500	Hecla Min (⅛g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Heller (WE) (.40a)	6¼	6	6⅛
50	Heyden Chem (⅛g)	1	1	1
300	Holl C Gold (h.65)	85	85	85
50	Horn & Hard (1.60)	8⅝	8	8
1200	Humble Oil (⅝g)	24¼	24¼	24¼
500	Hum-Ross F (.875g)	68¼	67¾	67¾
100	Hurley's	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
700	Ill Iowa Pow	⅛	⅛	⅛
1800	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	2½	2	2
300	Ill Iowa Pw pf (⅝k)	6	5⅞	5⅞
300	Ill Zinc (½g)	32¼	32	32¼
3800	Imp Oil Ltd (h¼)	13⅛	11¾	11¾
160	Ind Svc 6% pf	11½	11¼	11¼
25	Indus Finan pf	24	23¼	23¾
200	Int Hyd-El pf	18½	18½	18½
100	Int Indust	5¼	5¼	5¼
400	Int Petrol (h1)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Int Prod (¾e)	15¾	15¾	15¾
200	Int S Raz B	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
400	Int Util B	7	7	7
100	Int Util pf	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Irving Air Ch	12	12	12
200	Ital Superpow A	10¾	10¾	10¾
700	Jacobs (F.L.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Jeannette Gla	3¾	3¾	4
50	Jer C P&L 5½ pf	77	76½	77
10	Jer C P&L 6 p

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON
(Continued from previous page)

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1736 COLUMBIA ROAD N. W.

KAY MORARRE
Complete Beauty Service
GEORGIA 6034 805 KENNEDY ST. N. W.

ANTOINE BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Wave
a Specialty
$5.00 up
Albee Bldg., Room 307 1426 G St., N. W.
ME 9768

THE JUVENILE SHOP
Largest Shop
in Washington and Vicinity
Girls' and Boys' Apparel
Infant to Teen Age
3323 Connecticut Avenue

GROSS ASHWORTH BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in

Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
818 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Phone MEtropolitan 9611

LEWIS WATCH SHOP
505½ 11th St. N. W.
Fine Watches and Diamonds
Watches and Clocks
Repaired and Restored at a
Reasonable Price
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Elizabeth Shepherd
DRESSES
DAY—EVENING—SPORTS
3306 Reservoir Road N. W.
Just off Wisconsin Ave., Between Q and R
Michigan 3741
Open Wednesdays 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

YOUR INTEREST IS THE HEART OF OUR BUSINESS
Chevy Chase
Transfer &
Storage Co.
Established 1917
East Ave. and Leland St. WIS. 3010
CHEVY CHASE, MD.

Maine

AUBURN

We Shop by Bus Today
Eleven different bus lines stop at our door without a transfer.

ANDERSON and BRIGGS
Corner Court and Main Streets

INSURANCE
Your Insurance Problems can be handled by us promptly.
Phone 1020 or 244
MILLER INSURANCE AGENCY
H. A. Baird, Mgr. 51 Court St.

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

B & D Beauty Shop
MRS. M. Z. BOURGEOIS, Prop.
All Lines of
Beauty Culture
Done by Experienced Operators
Dial 6269 28 Main Street

Stokol Stokers for Automatic Heat
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
Fuel and Range Oils
New England Coke
STICKNEY & BABCOCK COAL CO.
17 Hammond St. Dial 5664

LEWISTON

Barnstone-Osgood Company
Quality Jewelers Since 1859
Patek Philippe, Movado, Hamilton
Girard-Perregaux Watches,
Quality Diamonds, Fine Sterling,
Hawkes & Libby Crystal
50 Lisbon St. Lewiston, Maine

FOR LADIES—
Arch Relief and Archlock Shoes
FOR MEN—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
MAYNARDS BOOT SHOP
"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
180 Lisbon Street

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3-6269. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE COAL 3-2941
84 COMMERCIAL STREET

Harmon & Newcomb Inc.
Fashions for Men
593 Congress Street Portland, Maine

Royal Doulton Figurines
People of cultured taste always feel and appreciate the beauty and charm of a finely produced China figure.
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

MARTEX
Bath Towels
White—white with colored borders
Hand Towel 29c
Bath Towel 59c
Extra large Bath Towel . 69c
Wash Cloth 12½c
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
Portland, Maine

Established on Quality
and Service
Oakhurst
DAIRY
Guards Your Milk Supply
Visit Our Plant
364 Forest Avenue
Portland Maine

MONUMENTSQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

PARKING SERVICE
SCOTT'S
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

JEWELRY REPAIRING
Reliability—in this branch of the jewelry business, is essential. Our men are experts—and your orders will receive prompt, careful attention.
CARTER BROTHERS COMPANY
521 CONGRESS STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE

Longfellow Flower Shop
33 Forest Avenue
PORTLAND, ME.
Elizabeth F. Leonard
Dial 3-0508

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate
Rentals — Insurance
9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stetson Hats
Smithson Suits
Exclusive with
BROWN & BATCHELDER

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

Diversi
Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits
and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

HARPER METHOD SHOP
HCM
201 Patriot Building Phone 2301
MISS STELLA M. LINES

Featuring
"Essential" Coats
that can go anywhere
HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

Say It With Flowers
from
Garrison Hill Greenhouses
GARRISON HILL TEL. 5
Something that all may enjoy

MEATS—FISH—OYSTERS
GROCERIES—FOWL
We Deliver
MONARCH PRODUCTS
THE PEOPLES MARKET
437 Central Avenue Tel. 480

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER
(Continued)

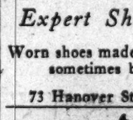
FOR A QUICK TASTY LUNCH
HANNON'S RESTAURANT

Tel. 383-M
412 Central Ave.
On the Bridge
Open 6 a. m.
to 1 a. m.

HUGHES SHOE STORE
TEL. 238
Morrill Bldg., for Up-to-Date Footwear
Walk-Over Shoes for Men and Women
—Treadeasy Shoes for Women—Also
Vitality Shoes for Women

DAERIS RESTAURANT
and TEA ROOM
Air-Conditioned
Pleasantly Located, Delicious Food,
Courteous Service, Popular Prices
MORRILL BUILDING

WEBB'S GROCERY



158 Washington St.
Tel. 73 We Deliver
MEATS and
PROVISIONS

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPRING
APPAREL
for
MEN, WOMEN
and BOYS
FLOYD'S

Furnace and Range Oil
PHONE 5004
D. W. OIL CORP.
514 HARVARD

Charles of the Ritz
A strictly "made to order" powder for YOU. Watch our consultant blending. See her in person today.
Introductory Box for only $1
JAMES W. HILL CO.

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

Golinas
PHONE
6300
Call us today for the Finest in Quality Cleaning
Licensed SANITONE *Cleaners*
566 SOMERVILLE STREET

Bring in Your Coupons
for
Quality in Canned Goods
Select your Fresh Vegetables and Fruits
R. HECKER & CO.
191 Douglass St. Phone 2130

New Puffs—Waves, etc.
To Cover Short Ends
Expert work in Transformations
of all kinds.
MARY'S BEAUTY SHOP
18 Hanover First Floor Tel. 5261-W

PLAN YOUR GARDENS NOW
Will have the best in seeds and small plants, vegetables and flowers.
FLORALIA FLOWERS
29 Hanover Street Tel. 300

PORTSMOUTH

Around the Corner from the Post Office
Cleaners
EASTMAN'S
Dyers
Keep Clean with "Gene"
Work Called For and Delivered
295 State Street Tel. 2943

It's Time to Check Up
on Your Posture
CAMP GARMENTS
at
The Crowley Corset Shoppe
43 CONGRESS ST. TEL. 3240

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Newport Oil Corporation
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center Mile Corner
DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf Tel. 3600

Home Cooking
Picture Framing
The ARNOLD ART STORE
24 Broadway, Newport, R. I.
PHONE 2573

BURKE'S SHOE STORE
226 Thames Street
Rhythm Step for Women
BOSTONIANS and WRIGHT'S
ARCH PRESERVERS *for Men*
DR. CHASE'S SHOES *for Children*

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT
(Continued)

Morny Cologne
and Perfume
J. R. LORAH & CO.
BELLEVUE AVENUE
(drug store)

George Bowen Coal Co.
Fuel and Range Oil
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

Savings Bank of Newport
Inc. 1819
More than 120 Years of Service
10 Washington Square

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

ALEXANDRIA DAIRY
PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
Pitt and Princess Streets
Alex. 2525 Temple 5390

The Silhouette Shop
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and
Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Dial 50186. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BIG STAR
Super MARKETS
LITTLE STAR STORES
MODERN FOOD MARKETS
Conveniently located
throughout
VIRGINIA and
NORTH CAROLINA

QUALITY FURNITURE
at Popular Prices
willis'
Granby Street, Corner Main

COFER'S, Inc.
124 COLLEGE PLACE
Interior Decorations
Are you enjoying the comforts of Venetian Blinds?
Estimates Furnished
PHONE 27167

—WRIGHT—
Coal and Oil Co.
Agents, FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

Compco
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

GROVES MARKETS
QUALITY
GROCERIES—MEATS
VEGETABLES—FISH
3820 Granby St.
1517 Colley Ave.

BLUE BONNET HAT SHOPPE
SMART HATS
for Smart Women
Exclusive but not expensive
$2 to $22.50
405 Boush St. Mrs. Herbert L. Jones
Telephone 33497

RICHMOND

A. L. Lorraine Hardware Co.
INCORPORATED
3114 W. Cary St., Richmond, Va.
Dial 5-9101
LOWE BROS. PAINTS, FURNISHINGS, SPORTING GOODS.
Prompt Delivery (Daily Westhampton)

ROANOKE

MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

NATALIE SHOPPE
Welcomes You
Featuring
Spring Coats, Suits and Dresses
301 South Jefferson Street Dial 2-0673

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE
(Continued)

BOWMAN'S BAKERY
When Buying Bread Specify
BOWMAN'S
Sunbeam Enriched Bread
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A. BOWMAN & SON Dial 2-3483

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

THE NEW MODERN
FRANKENBERGER'S
West Virginia's
Largest and Finest
STORE FOR MEN AND BOYS

CLARKSBURG

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.

The Man's Store for
Men's Shirts
Right up-to-date in all Men's Furnishings
Moderately Priced

HUNTINGTON

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
2503 Washington Blvd.
(Near Gallaher School)
101 9th Avenue West
741 6th Avenue
825 10th Street
1201 Adams Avenue

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest
Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

ARCADE BOOK and CARD SHOP
Exclusive line of
Hallmark Greeting Cards
Personally selected books for the retail trade and our lending library.
Room 5, First Huntington Arcade

ART LINEN SHOP
Shop of Exclusive Departments
- LINENS
- LINGERIE
- ACCESSORIES
- INFANTS' WEAR

309-11 Ninth Street

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC
"Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 16th Street

Canada

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 6-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide
Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Robinson's
HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY
DEPARTMENT STORE
18 JAMES SOUTH DIAL 7-0211

Crossword Quiz Answers

ONTARIO

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ottawa Dairy
QUALITY
Pure, pasteurized
MILK
Freshly churned
BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
Call
2-5741
for regular or special delivery

Heuling's
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

REGULAR CARE SAVES WEAR
Alex Christie
Supertest
Service Station

ELGIN and ARGYLE

BRYSON GRAHAM
CO., LIMITED
Upholstering a Speciality
Ottawa's oldest department store

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1223

Heinz 57 Varieties and other products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
Mc-Keen's
FOOD MARKETS
Offices: 82 FIRST AVENUE 5-1848
201 BANK STREET 5-1497

The China and Gift Shoppe
Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby
McINTOSH & WATTS
245-247 Bank Street 2-6383
LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE
GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Beechwood Ave. 4-1008

The Gift Shop of Ottawa
Ottawa Leather Goods Co.
126 SPARKS STREET
SOUVENIRS—HANDBAGS
—LUGGAGE—
"Everything in Leather"

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support
from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

Kenneth McDonald & Sons
LIMITED
Seedsmen and Nurserymen
—since 1876—
Ask for Catalogue
60 Market Square 3-8401

TORONTO

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS.
TORONTO

16 STORES
Woman's Bakery
LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. MI 0911

Fine Footwear for Ladies
SELBY ARCH GRIP, ETC.
Specialists in Fitting Children
HURLBUT, PACKARD, etc.
Sturdy Brogues for Men and Boys
JOHNSON'S
Eglinton at Avenue Road HU 3882

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lyndhurst 1563 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kate J. Nicol
New Season's
Robes and House Coats
Padded Prints 10.95
Waffle Pique 5.95
Brunch-Padded 6.95
Smart Things Really Beautiful and Useful

FLEXEES NYLONS
COMBINATIONS 16.50
GIRDLES 10.50
HOSE
Lisle 1.25
Rayon from 69c to 1.25
Slips 1.19 to 2.95
Finest Makes
Blouses 2.98 and 3.95
WOOLNOUGH SHOP
Kate J. Nicol
RA 2928 32 BLOOR W.
TORONTO, ONT.

Try
Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

BUDGET BUNDLE
This all-finished service at a very economical price is the last word in Laundry Service. Everything fully finished, no extra charge for shirts.
TRY BUDGET BUNDLE
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS
AND DRY CLEANERS

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In
Before the Name Goes On"

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1434 Yonge Street, Toronto

HARRY YOUNG
FINE FOOTWEAR
for Women and Men
Moderately Priced
6 ST. CLAIR, EAST OF YONGE

LEARN THE MODERN DANCES of MOSHERS!
PRIVATE and CLASS
25 Wood St. Near Yonge and College AD. 7953

W. M. MORROW
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
MIMEOGRAPHING
MULTIGRAPHING
All kinds of typewriting and advertising mail work neatly and accurately taken care of at reasonable rates.
902 Royal Bank Bldg. Elgin 9965

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

REAL SERVICE IN THE—
Moving, Packing
Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 3009

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

OGILVY'S LABEL
is your guarantee of
quality and sound value
JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
Established 1866

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone DR-9297 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THERE IS AN ART
IN SHOE FITTING
Prices
$7.75 up

Shoes for Men and Women
Wm. H. MACK Inc.
Better Fitting Footwear
1432 Bleury Street and
1395 St. Catherine St. W.

Complete Apparel for All Men
- BURBERRYS
- ENGLISH SHOES
- HABERDASHERY
- SUITS
- SPORTSWEAR
- HATS

Max Beauvais
385 St. James Street W.
Montreal's Quality Store for Men

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens - China - Sporting Goods

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to
Four Generations
of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & Company LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
Ask for descriptive booklet
HENRY MORGAN
& CO. Limited

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

If It's Piece Goods It's
MARSHALLS'
Silks—Fine Cottons—English Woolens and Draperies
Marshalls Silks
1195 St. Catherine St. W. Marg. 9439

THOS. V. BELL, Ltd.
Stationers *Printers*
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms, Codes, etc.
249-255 Notre Dame W HA. 9231

ROBIN
Beauty Parlor
1434 Fort Street WI 7979
(above St. Catherine)

MAITLAND
Confectioner
Home-Made Types of Cakes a Specialty
Fitz 4651

Ye Olde English Cheese
Food Parcels Shipped to Civilians and Allied Forces Overseas
Ask for Particulars
LA. 3025, 1255 Stanley St., near Windsor Hotel

SEE NEXT PAGE

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 3401

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street West

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

FUR COATS
MAKER TO WEARER
18 years at same address
Jay Wolfe INC.
Telephone ★BElair 3466 — First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

European Local Classified

BEAUTY SHOPS

REA WALKER BEAUTY PREPARATIONS
Cleansing and refreshing. Personally made from manuscript formulae. 13, Lower Sloane Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 5736.

BOOKBINDING

ERNEST A. NEALE
Bookbinder
19, Werrington St., London, N. W. 1
Phone: EUSton 1071-2

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns; remodelling speciality; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Road, Kensington, London, West 8. Western 3954.

DUPLICATING

NEAT accurate work at short notice. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£325 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181

LAUNDRIES

For Clean and Dainty Frocks,
Linen and Underwear send to
The Royal French Laundry, 55, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3. Phone Acorn 1794. Silks and Woollies special attention. Small repairs free of charge.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

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OFFICES TO LET

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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics — *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Bastianini, Giuseppe (jo͞o-zĕp'-pā bäs'-tyä-nē'-nē)—New Italian Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs.

Ben Gardane (bĕn gär-dā'-nĭ)—Town in Tunisia.

Faid Pass (fā'-yĭd)—Mountain pass in Tunisia.

Galbiati, Lieut. Gen. Enzo (ĕn'-tso͞ gäl-byä'-tē) — New Italian State Security Commissioner.

Mareth Line (mä'-rĭth) — German line of defense in Tunisia.

Salgado, Joaquim Jr. (zhwä-kēn' säl-gä'-thro͞) — Brazil's Air Minister.

Saracoğlu, Şükrü (shü'-krü' sä'-räj'-ō'-glo͞') — Premier of Turkey.

Spezia (spä'-tsyä) — Naval base on the west coast of Italy.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Akhtyrka (äĸ-tĭr'-kä) — Town of the Ukraine, Soviet Russia.

Dnieper (nē'-pĕr)—River of Soviet Russia.

Donets (dō-nyĕts') — River of Soviet Russia.

Lashio (lŭsh'-ī-ō) — Strategic town on the China-Burma frontier.

Mahdia (mä'-dē-ä) — Seaport of east Tunisia.

Zuara (zwä'-rä)—Seaport of Tripolitania.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͞od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Daily Anecdote

Conrad Was Wary

When the offer of knighthood was sent to Joseph Conrad in its long blue official envelope, bearing the legend "On His Majesty's Service," the famous author permitted it to lay on his desk for many weeks unopened. At length the Prime Minister dispatched a messenger to ascertain why he had not heard from Conrad.

After the messenger had explained the purpose of his visit he asked Conrad why he had not opened the envelope.

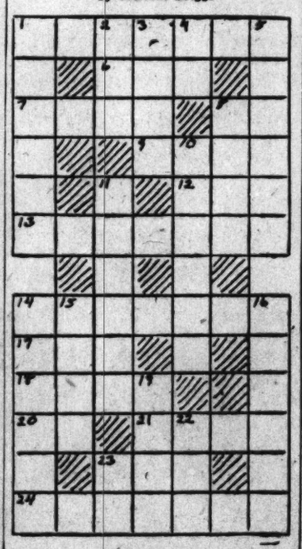
"I was afraid to," the writer replied.

"Afraid?" the messenger exclaimed.

"Yes," replied Conrad, "I thought it was my income tax notice."

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Thomas Campbell wrote of mariners of what place?
6—What did Odin give up for privilege of drinking from Mimir's well?
7—Row, rank, or layer is what?
8—Guinea (abbr.).
9—Of heroic scale or mold.
10—Tuscaloosa was formerly capital of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
13—What was nationality of the poet Pushkin?
14—Magpies do what?
17—What is an indefinitely long period of time?
18—Method.
20—What ending denotes the past tense?
21—What creatures "spoiled the women's chairs" in Robert Browning's poem?
22—Cornish mines furnished the ancients with what?
24—Solomon Grundy's christening took place on what day?

Down
1—Who was chosen in place of Vashti?
2—What is the opposite of "haw"?
3—A certain bird has tail feathers resembling what musical instrument?
4—Agricultural Engineer (abbr.).
5—What famous American dancer was born in 1878?
6—What river is a tributary of the Colorado?
10—Linseed oil is used in making what?
11—Madagascar is what?
14—What substance is used to join bricks in a building, to cover floors, etc?
15—Who wrote "Faithless Nelly Gray"?
16—What was middle name of James MacDonald, British statesman?
19—Who was Greek goddess of discord?
23—Conjunction.
23—Symbol for tellurium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

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"Afraid?" the messenger exclaimed.

"Yes," replied Conrad, "I thought it was my income tax notice."

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"With this model, when you're through work, pull out the shirt and you have a dress to wear home."

A Verse for Today . . .

I will bless the LORD, *who hath given me counsel: . . . my flesh also shall rest in hope.*
—Ps. 16:7, 9

In Lighter Vein

Radio Reception

Wife: "I haven't been able to get a sound out of the wireless all day, John. I told you they'd cut us off if we didn't renew the license."—Cartoon caption in Punch.

Preference

"Do you like a brass band?" he asked, as they were listening to the music in the park.

"Yes," she said, "a brass band is very nice, but I think I would rather have a gold one."—Exchange.

Did You Ever Wonder

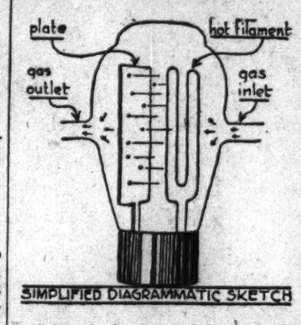
How an Electronic Moisture Indicator Helps War Industries?

Many precision parts in guns and machines vital to our war effort require an almost impossible perfection of finish. We do not usually think of ordinary air as harmful to metals, yet it might easily prove to be in connection with this delicate work.

So, in order to protect the highly finished metal surfaces against the formation of possible scale or rust, many precision parts must be heat treated in an airless gas atmosphere. And because even relatively small amounts of odorless, colorless, tasteless, invisible water vapor in the surrounding gas can produce damaging rust, a vital need in such processes is accuracy in moisture determination.

To accomplish this task instantaneously, Westinghouse has developed what is known as an electronic moisture indicator.

The device consists essentially of a two-element electronic tube, somewhat similar to a radio rectifier. The tube is provided with an inlet and an outlet, and the gas to be sent to the furnace where the metal is to be treated is made to pass through this tube.



SIMPLIFIED DIAGRAMMATIC SKETCH

So long as the gas is moisture-free, the flow of electrons from the hot filament in the tube to the tube's plate is constant and unvaried, resulting in a smooth flow of electric current. However, in event water vapor enters the tube along with the gas, some of the electrons, instead of flowing undisturbed to the plate, attach themselves to oxygen atoms in the water vapor, and this results in a drop in current strength.

Variations in current due to the changes in the composition of the gas may be read in terms of moisture from a simple meter, or may be recorded automatically by a more complex device.

Not only is the electronic moisture indicator a valuable check on the composition of gas used in heat-treating precision parts, but it also may be used to detect and measure impurities in other industrial gases.—W. P. Keasbey.

Trained for the Job

More than 90 per cent of American shipyard workers had to be trained for their present jobs.

Monitor Camera Club from Jennie A. Russ, Benton Harbor, Mich.

It's an Idea!

This former tank car forms part of a unique but satisfactory water system at Michiana, Mich. The 12,000-gallon tank serves as a reservoir.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Home Away From Home"

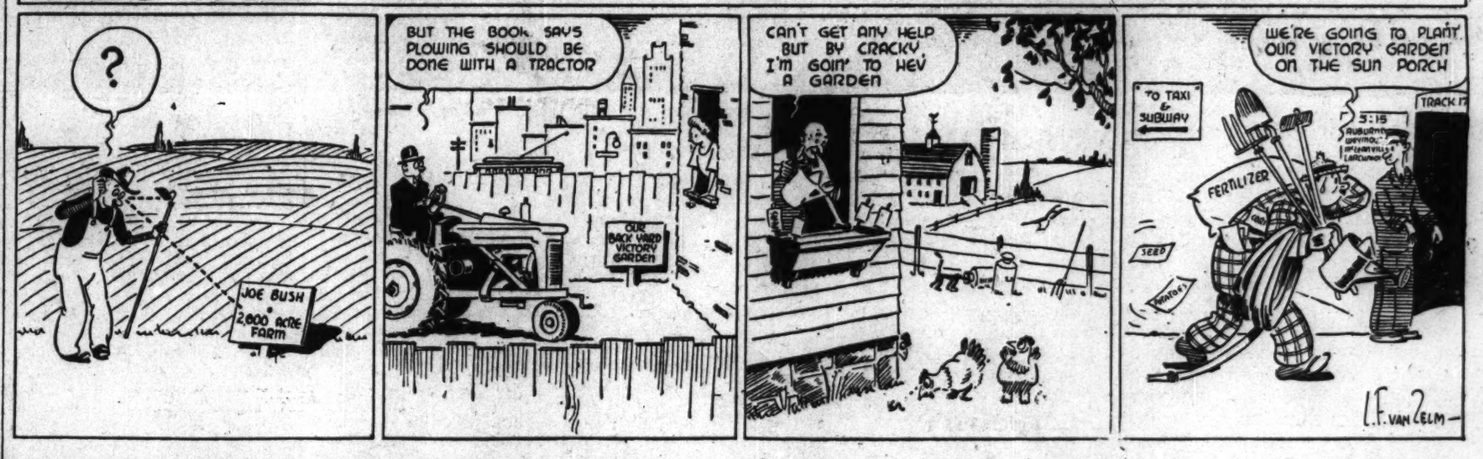
Philadelphia

At Benedict Hall here servicemen are finding what they need most when off duty—wholesome fun. This club designed for men in the service is staffed by paid and volunteer workers, and they have entertained more than 100,000 men from all over the world since opening a year ago. It bears little resemblance to servicemen's quarters—it is more like a spacious home with huge fireplaces, a library of some 2,000 books, a hobby and craft shop, lounge and game rooms, a telephone and locker room, a grille and an inside garden. One of the special features of the club is a voice-recording machine. After recordings are finished the record is given to the boys, in a box, for mailing to the home folks. Not only do the boys like the letters on records (and they have great fun making the recordings) but the parents are always thrilled to receive them.

"Recipe of Year"

The cooking expert of the *Fort Sheridan* (Ill.) *Tower* has concocted this "recipe of the year": "Take one draftee, slightly green. Grate on sergeant's nerves. Add liberal portions of baked beans and corned beef. Season with wind, rain, sun or snow. Sweeten from time to time with chocolate bars. Stir from bed at early hour. Soak in shower or tub daily. Dress in olive drab. Mix with others of his kind. Toughen with maneuvers. Bake in 110 degrees summer and let cool in below zero weather. Serves 140,000,000 people."—A. P.

NEWS ITEM— THE COUNTRY TURNS ITS ATTENTION TOWARD FARMING AND SHORTAGE OF FARM EQUIPMENT.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BUT THE BOOK SAYS PLOWING SHOULD BE DONE WITH A TRACTOR
OUR BACK YARD VICTORY GARDEN
CAN'T GET ANY HELP BUT BY CRACKY I'M GOIN' TO HEV A GARDEN
WE'RE GOING TO PLANT OUR VICTORY GARDEN ON THE SUN PORCH
TO TAXI & SUBWAY
5:15
TRACK 17
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I.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*How to Get Heat Out of Your Old Stoves*

By Le Pelley

LET'S GO OPEN UP THE DOODLEDUCK CLUB! WE OUGHT TO HAVE SOME MEETINGS PRETTY SOON!
IF THE WEATHER GETS WARMER
RIGHT! OUR STOVE DOESN'T DO US MUCH GOOD..
NOT WITHOUT WOOD OR COAL..
YOU KNOW—AS LONG AS IT DOESN'T GIVE US ANY HEAT WHY DON'T WE TURN IT IN FOR SCRAP METAL
GOOD IDEA— AT LEAST THAT WOULD MAKE IT HOT FOR SOMEBODY ELSE !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Why, Pete, I'm Ashamed of You!*

By Rodgers

Peter and I spent all morning trying to find the owner of the lunch box but when the noon whistles started to blow Pete was all for giving up the search—
"There's just no point in letting a good lunch go to waste," he wagged, licking his chops—
But I persuaded him to try just one more place, the entrance of that big army plant—
"There's a guard there," I told Pete. "He may have a suggestion—"
"Hum-m," sighed Peter. "That's just what I'm afraid of!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Bill Gives a Tip and Gets One*

By The Hagers

Tortillas, enchiladas, rice, Bill heaped upon his platter twice.
His check the duck before him spread. "Ten pesos, Señor, Si!" he said.
"A dollar bill. You keep the change." The look the duck gave Bill was strange.
"Before you press your arguments, A peso, Bill, is twenty cents."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Winning by Bombing

After ten days of the most intensive air bombardment the world has yet seen the exact role of British-American raids on the Continent is becoming clearer. There is reason to question the assumption that they are the prelude to immediate invasion somewhere between Norway and Spain. Equally to be doubted is the belief that bombing alone can crack the Axis. But they should be recognized as constituting a factor of major, possibly of paramount, importance in military calculations.

Some aviation enthusiasts believe that combined with the land actions in Africa and Russia the air offensive will smash morale and cause the Axis to disintegrate and sue for peace. Possibly if the hammering can be continued for long at the recent pace the Nazis may find it psychologically impossible to control Europe and physically impossible to make and transport adequate war supplies. Certainly if the devastation already wrought in many German cities could be spread at the rate which fullest use of rapidly increasing British-American air power makes possible, an invasion would need only to break a shell.

If new American bombers should be added to the night-raiding forces the RAF is now operating, almost any German industrial or railway center could be knocked out of the war in two hours. The raids on Berlin and St. Nazaire illustrate the vastly increased hitting power of bombers in the last two years. While comparisons of the weight of bombs dropped are estimates, they are based on numbers of planes involved and their known bomb load and should be fairly near the mark. In the famous Coventry raid the Luftwaffe dumped 200 tons during one night; over Berlin the RAF on March 1 dropped 900 tons in a half hour. About 1,000 tons fell on St. Nazaire in thirty minutes.

In something like eighty weeks before July, 1941, it is estimated that London took 7,500 tons of bombs, which is less than British-American day-and-night raids have rained on Nazi bases in the last ten days. In his book, "The Air Offensive Against Germany," Allan A. Michie declares that in one six-month period of 1942 the RAF destroyed 300,000 dwellings in Germany that can be counted on reconnaissance pictures. He reports that 600 acres were left devastated by the 1,000-plane smash at Cologne, and that 700 German war factories have been blasted beyond repair.

Those who went through the air blitz on England know how desperate the situation would have become had the Nazis kept on much longer. The RAF is convinced that by steady pounding at a far higher rate of destruction, it can wreck and demoralize Germany's key industrial cities. The daylight raids of American planes are less effective and require fighter escorts, which limits their range. But one last week penetrated to Hamm, the great rail center, and they do help to keep the defense guessing right around the clock.

General Eaker has just said that in the next few months American bomber strength will be built up to equal the British. The prospect is that the intensified air offensive will be continued in every bit of good weather and even greatly increased. It is performing at least three important tasks: 1. Weakening the U-boat threat by blasting factories and base installations; 2. Smashing war factories, supplies and communications and upsetting workers; 3. Harassing and wearing down the Luftwaffe.

We need not be concerned that the bombing pattern does not indicate an immediate land invasion. We may well press for more effective American bombing and any effort to increase the pace of this "softening up."

Giraud vs. Nuremberg

Another step by Frenchmen toward the ideological position of the United Nations has been taken at Algiers. General Giraud has just nullified the Vichy decree which applied a French copy of the Nuremberg laws to Jews in French possessions in Africa. This would indicate that progress, even if slow, is being made in the effort to infuse the French administration in North Africa with democratic ideals.

Moreover, the Giraud declaration on these laws stated that "a decree signed in Vichy has no effect in North Africa." Thus the position of the French Empire has been further clarified. Whatever attraction the objectives of Marshal Pétain may have held for French leaders in Africa, it would seem that the trend today is away from authoritarian concepts. These, after all, could rule France only in the event of a victory for dictatorship in all Europe.

The Student Princess

People who consider themselves sophisticated smile tolerantly at the story of the Prince at Heidelberg. They call it a "formula" story and go to see it at the theater chiefly because the music is pleasant. It doesn't belong to this day, the tale of the royal lad who returns to his university as King and tries to break down the reverent reserve of his old classmates as they gather around him in reunion.

But, like a confirmation of things we liked to believe when we were sentimental undergraduates, comes the true story of Madame Chiang Kai-shek's visit to her alma mater, Wellesley College. When she stood before the undergraduates in Alumnae Hall, the great First Lady of China found herself for a moment overwhelmed by emotion. She had to pause to repress a sob before she could continue her address.

Madame Chiang spoke of feeling "like a freshman" in the presence of her former teachers, of "being ashamed" of her behavior. Her use of the rooms which she had when at college, her conversations with old classmates and other efforts to be Mayling of the class of 1917 touched a universal note.

But most poignant of all was her reference to kind letters she had received from classmates since her recent arrival in the United States. These, she noted, expressed awe and reverence for the position she held. Then she said, "It is affection, not reverence, that I desire from my friends." So it's all true, this formula of the Student Prince. And somehow it's even more moving without music.

Manpower Committee

With the trenchant candor, general good sense and useful plan of the Baruch Rubber Committee still fresh in thought, many citizens will welcome the news that a somewhat similar committee has been assigned to study the manpower problem.

The membership of the committee, headed by Economic Stabilizer Byrnes, is not so free from personal attachment to the Administration as was the rubber committee, but still is on the whole fairly rounded. Admiral Leahy can represent the military point of view, Mr. Hopkins has a picture of Lease-Lend requirements, Judge Rosenman can assist in advising on the delicate legal issues of marshaling manpower, while Mr. Baruch can contribute the benefits of experience, an admirably balanced knowledge of the American production scene, and general public confidence in his forthrightness. Conspicuously and surprisingly absent is an agricultural spokesman.

A study of the manpower situation by a competent group is one of the acute needs of the day. To say that great confusion exists in the thoughts and plans of many individual Americans because of the somewhat kaleidoscopic changes in draft classifications is to indulge in mild understatement. The new order that puts men in the 38-to-45 age group back under the potential call of the Army illustrates the point. It was only within the week that the Army announced it was accelerating the release of men more than 38. Now, the sudden prospect is that others of similar age may be called to replace them.

On the other hand, the assumption is justified that these men are being reclassified so they can be put on a "work or fight" status and virtually drafted for farms and industry. If so, the plans of many employers, concentrating in recent weeks on the hiring of those above 38, are thrown awry.

These developments all too clearly indicate that the United States has no settled manpower policy. The only figure that has remained static is the Army's insistence, supported by the President, that a total of some 11,000,000 men will be required to fill ranks in the various armed services.

But that figure is under attack from those who see the need to man the factories for mechanized war, and to till the earth for combatting what might turn out to be one of history's most serious food shortages.

We hope—and we believe that Mr. Baruch will assist in the realization of this hope—that the committee can rise above any inclination to protect the Administration from criticism and will give the public the factual information it must have if the present confusion is to be dispelled.

A colored boy with a mule and a plow who drove down a Georgia street shouting, "We plow Victory Gardens cheap," was overwhelmed with business. Wish his prototype would appear in our neighborhood with a broom and a floor mop. She wouldn't need to holler.

The Bookshelf

The Darkest Hours

THE WAR: THIRD YEAR, by Edgar McInnis (New York: Oxford University Press. $2), is what might be called a play-by-play account of one of the darkest and most fateful 12 months in human history—from Oct. 1, 1941, to Sept. 30, 1942.

Like most interpretations of the war, apart from journalism's frankly transitory contributions, Professor McInnis's book falls behind the extraordinary pace of events. Some of his chapters, indeed, must have been partially dated almost before he could get them into type.

Yet as a panoramic view of the flood tide of totalitarian conquest and the gradual growth of Allied power this scholarly, well-written work is a valuable addition to contemporary war bibliography.

As Walter Millis says in an excellent foreword, when the tangled events, the defeats and the deferred hopes of the year that ended on Sept. 30 are recalled, brought together and marshalled in their correct order and relations, as they are in this book, one begins to see that there are essential patterns underlying them. "In showing what actually has happened, they instil some sense of proportion as to what is now going on and what may take place."

Students of foreign affairs should find especially valuable Professor McInnis's documentary appendix, which contains numerous key documents, including the outline for a proposed agreement submitted by the United States to Japan on Nov. 26, 1941; the message from President Roosevelt to the Emperor of Japan on Dec. 6, 1941, and the memorandum handed to Secretary of State Cordell Hull by the Japanese ambassadors on Dec. 7, 1941, while the bombs were falling on Pearl Harbor.

When Professor McInnis laid aside his pen the Nazis had reached the Volga in battered Stalingrad; Field Marshal Erwin Rommel still faced the British Eighth Army at El Alamein, and the United States Marines were hard put to keep a foothold on Guadalcanal.

The author's conclusion that the Axis for the first time had acquired strategic advantages and necessary raw materials to enable it to outlast the United Nations emphasizes how incredibly dramatic the turning of the military tide has been in the past five months. It also makes one realize how inadequate a solely empiric view of men and events often is.

H. M.

Our Readers Say—

Democratic Liberty or Appeasement?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is helpful to have Mr. Harsch's interpretation of the State Department attitude on our perplexing policy in North Africa, as presented in The Christian Science Monitor. He described that policy as one of "noninterference" with the existing government, and of a clear wish to refrain from "exporting democracy."

Despite these fair words, however, the policy—on the surface—continues to look like old-fashioned appeasement and compromise with the devil. Such explanations as have been given fail to satisfy most persons in my own circle of acquaintances, who feel that a clear statement of policy, or a change, still is urgently needed to drive out the odor of bungling and intrigue commonly attached to the North African business.

The issue is not one of forcing democracy upon a people unready, or unwilling, to receive it. The issue is to win the war. If we are at war with the Nazis, why do we permit a semi-Fascist government with suspicious Nazi ties to administer territory we have occupied, and to imprison our friends, including some of those (for a time) who helped to make our landing possible? How can we be certain that such a government is not harboring fifth column elements that have aided the Nazis to entrench themselves in Tunisia?

Mr. Harsch suggests that because we kept hands off the local governments of Iceland, Australia, and Britain when our forces landed there, we should do the same in North Africa, in the State Department view. But there is no parallel whatever. We were not at war with those countries, and the enemy never had been in occupation; they were friendly allies, and there was no reason to administer them, even temporarily.

Berkeley, Calif. R. W. DESMOND

"Why Not Ration Tobacco?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Every true American is in favor of, and welcomes rationing, anything that helps in the smallest way to win this war or bring comfort to our armed forces.

There is a shortage of certain nutritious foods and farm labor. Why can there not be a reduction in the tobacco crop? Why not ration tobacco for the civilian? Tobacco requires much labor and fertile fields, transportation, paper, etc., and increases the demand for matches which contain scarce chemicals.

Last but not least—think of the machinery required to make cigarettes—all those steel blades used for cutting cigarettes when steel blades are too scarce for bakeries! Have you tried to buy an ordinary bread knife? All one gets is a laugh. The busy housewife does not complain but wonders why tobacco knives are seemingly more important than bread knives. A lot of good nourishment is wasted by crumbs from a poor bread knife, and much more time is required to pack the increased number of lunches for war workers. Why not eliminate tobacco slicers as well as bread slicers? MRS. MARGARET RAWLINGS

Lookout Mountain, Tenn.

"Until After Victory"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Businesses which have closed have placed signs up "Closed for the duration." I have noticed this phrase used also in the columns of our newspaper, The Christian Science Monitor.

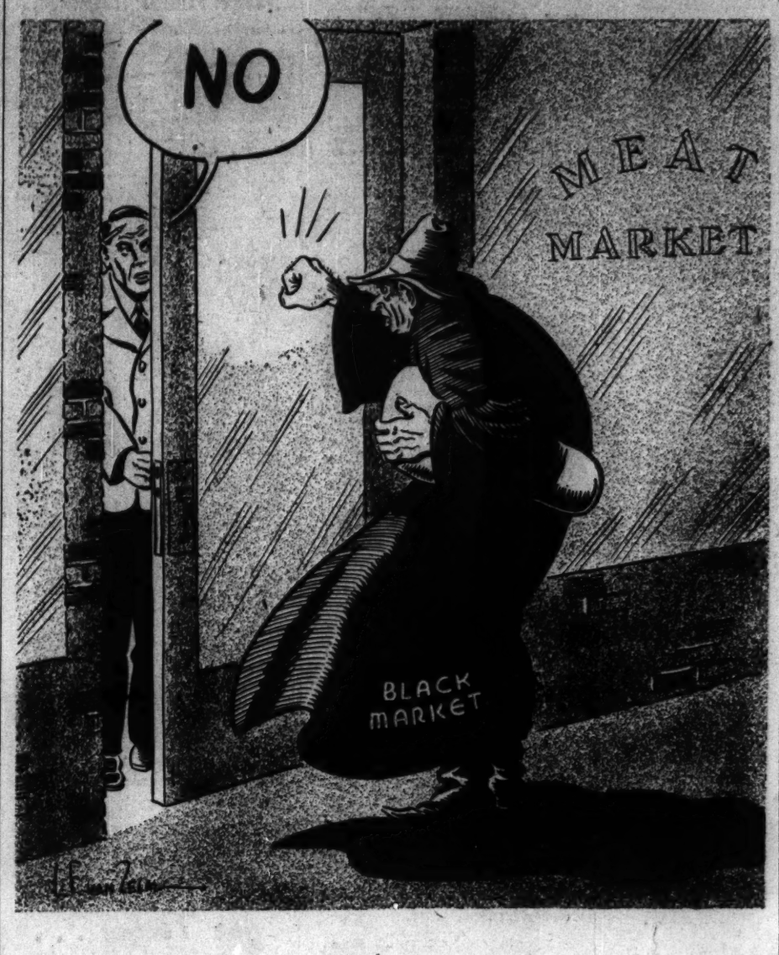
In our conversation, in print and elsewhere, can we not replace this statement with the more pleasant and uplifting one:

"UNTIL AFTER VICTORY."

Beverly Hills, Calif. MAUDE RALKE

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

If Everyone Said "No," He Couldn't Exist



A Place for Everybody

Like millions of other Americans we're living in several places at once these days. We each hang our hats (or toss our fascinators) in one place, then yearningly inhabit other places in imagination. For we are a family who has been dropped on the floor of the moment, so to speak, like a piece of quicksilver.

Did you ever hold a blob of quicksilver in your palm? A family is something like that quicksilver; it keeps its one-pieceness as long as it can; it bulges when you press it, but it stays together. If you do drop it, it separates and rolls apart, and each drop assumes its wholeness instantly. But give it a chance . . . let the drops come near each other, and they rush together and round into one again.

So here we are, our family, each member rounded and whole, but unaccustomedly separate, watching towards that moment when we're all going to be under one roof again, calling out to each other from room to room, laughing at our family jokes, and never needing to write letters.

War takes people to all kinds of places. Some of us go to boarding school, and there we *have* to learn to write if we're to communicate at all. It shoos others of us to our typewriters, and some it puts behind the eight-ball of a war factory's identification badge, that big celluloid button with the photograph so unflattering that even the old passport photos seem comforting to remember.

What Miss Boo calls "us other people," meaning the non-dogs of the family, found their dwelling places quickly, for we must live where our work lives for the duration. Each according to respective need, we enrolled in school or signed sub-leases; we packed our various trunks and bags, clutched our ration books, bought supplies of postage stamps, and were ready to leave cheerfully.

There was a place for everybody and everybody was in his place, in accordance with the rules of tidiness that apply to workers as surely as to desk drawers. Everybody, that is, except Frosti.

* * *

Frosti, being a Cocker spaniel, is at home everywhere. He has the genius of loving everything he sees, and everything that sees him loves him back.

Everything, to be honest about it, except the woman across the road. She is one of our dearest neighbors but she made it clear from the beginning of our friendship that she doesn't like dogs.

"That's all right. We can understand that," we said, trying our best to. "We'll just keep him at home." And we did. It's wonderful what you can teach a little dog like Frosti.

But, aside from the woman across the road, everybody loves him; so we had thought it wouldn't be difficult to find him a winter home. Frosti, himself, refused to worry about it. Frosti, in fact, didn't get the point of everybody leaving. He liked home, he said. He'd just about got the place the way he wanted it; the chair by the south side of the fireplace had finally been given to him for his own; he'd won the controversy about whether or not peeping in the dining room door counts as really *being* in the room. Home, said Frosti with every wag, was all right by him.

We explained it to him. We said we had each found our place for the severe heat-less and help-less months of the winter, and that he must find his. He said "Okay" and went and sat in his chair suggestively.

We talked it over among ourselves. The ideal place for him, of course, was across the road. Then he could patrol his own grounds and keep his eye on everything the way he liked to. If only the woman across the road, a lovely woman, liked dogs!

We asked some of our friends very tentatively if they'd keep him. Everybody said yes. The people who live in the small city apartment said yes, and the people who have the angora cats said yes, and the people whose little boy plays the violin that drives Frosti into tantrums of howling said yes.

But none of them seemed like the permanent solution, and we decided to let him circulate on a kind of library-card system. So the last day in our house we packed up his belongings, his rubber bones, his toilet articles, his dog-candy, his Sunday-best and his everyday leads, and got him ready for his first visit.

Still he didn't seem to realize the seriousness of what was happening. He played around cheerfully, heart-breakingly unconcerned.

"It's only for a little while," we said to him bravely, "then we can all come back."

We were ready to leave when the woman from across the road came over. Her face was pink with feeling and she talked very fast.

* * *

"I've come over to talk about Frosti," she said. Our hearts sank. She'd come over once before to talk about Frosti; that time he'd upset a feeding station she keeps for her birds.

"He's not going to bother you any more," we promised, timidly, "we're sending him away for a while."

"That would certainly give the neighborhood a little peace," she agreed. "He barks so early in the morning. He's much too frisky . . ."

"He's just a happy little dog," we put in, defensively.

"He eats the suet I've put out for my birds . . . he chases my chipmunks . . . he dug up some bulbs I'd just planted . . . altogether he's a perfect nuisance."

"Yes, he is," we admitted humbly. "But you see he's such a nice little dog, when you get used to him."

Her face looked almost angry and she blurted out as if she were going to cry. "That's just it. I *have* got used to him."

"Why . . . what do you mean?"

"I kept thinking maybe you'd ask me."

"Ask you what, darling?"

"Why, *to keep him*," she said, blushing all over.

* * * * * *

He stood there beside her, shamelessly wagging from stem to stern.

"All that worrying and racket," he said, with that beatific smile on his face which only a Cocker seems to have. "I took care of everything weeks and weeks ago!"

MARGARET LEE RUNBECK

The Wide Horizon

The War Worker and Taxes

By the Timekeeper

SOMEWHERE ON THE PACIFIC COAST

The timekeeper knows a lot about income taxes. Not the technicalities of the form to be filled out, but the essence of the tax itself. And that essence is human. It has to do with a man's daily work, his outlook on life, how he spends his money, how he shares his income with his family. It's all very human.

And the timekeeper in a war industries plant, which I am, is a person who has much to do with hundreds of workmen. He computes their hours of work, records their daily jobs, keeps account of their raises, knows their income, and hears a lot of their opinions. Taken over the period of a year, the timekeeper has an inside picture of the income-tax problem. And it is a problem.

From personal observation in a war plant where pay rates are the highest in the Nation, I would say that 1942's high rate of income taxation came along too soon, because too many men have just emerged from a depression into a high income and are just getting out of debt. The tax on this income is far too great for the money-surplus many of these working men yet have on hand.

Take the typical case of Charlie. He worked on the WPA for a long time. He fared better than most, for he earned $135 a month, but until he worked in a war industries plant he was in debt. In the two or three years he has been there he paid off most of his debts and gave one son over $70 a month for a course of training in an aviation school. The son is now a civilian pilot instructor, but Charlie is out all that money. Last year Charlie earned over $4,000. He will pay five or six hundred dollars income tax. Where is his surplus?

* * *

In the State of California we pay a 3 per cent sales tax on almost all commodities except food. Add this to the 2 per cent deducted from the paycheck for social security and unemployment insurance, and then deduct another 5 per cent for the Victory Tax, and there you have 10 per cent deducted before you even get started paying bills. On top of all that has been the high pressure campaign to put 10 per cent of your income into War Bonds. The single man can do it, but I don't see how the family man can.

The Treasury Department is probably already beginning to see the effects of these taxes on the sale of War Bonds. The Treasury Department will undoubtedly see another effect of these taxes in the cashing in of War Bonds to pay income taxes.

I have heard very little complaint on the paying of taxes. I can't recall hearing one single man objecting to pay. Everyone honestly admits that a working man doing a relatively simple task in a war plant and making $250 or $350 a month for it should pay plenty of taxes.

What the great majority object to is last year's high rate of taxation, catching them off guard at a time in their affairs when they were just freeing themselves from past debts.

A large majority are in favor of a pay-as-you-go plan. The main reason is that the tax money will be taken from them before they have a chance to spend the money.

A lot of war workers simply don't have the money to pay their income taxes. This is unfortunate, but it's their own fault. With the curtailment of pleasure driving, extremely inefficient streetcar and bus transportation, and crowded housing conditions, an acute social problem exists in war industries communities.

* * *

The only business that seems to have carried on with full efficiency is the liquor business. Unrestricted, it goes its merry way. Day and night the bars are crowded. Nobody seems to be able to say a word in protest. And this unrestricted and uncondemned traffic in liquor, together with the limited facilities for sound leisure indicated above, has probably had more to do with a great many war workers' inability to pay last year's income taxes than any other cause. What to do about it is of course not for a timekeeper to say.

I have never seen so many men willing to pay a good solid income tax as I have seen this year. They're willing. Make the new rates sound and just, and no matter how much the tax, is, it will be paid willingly.

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